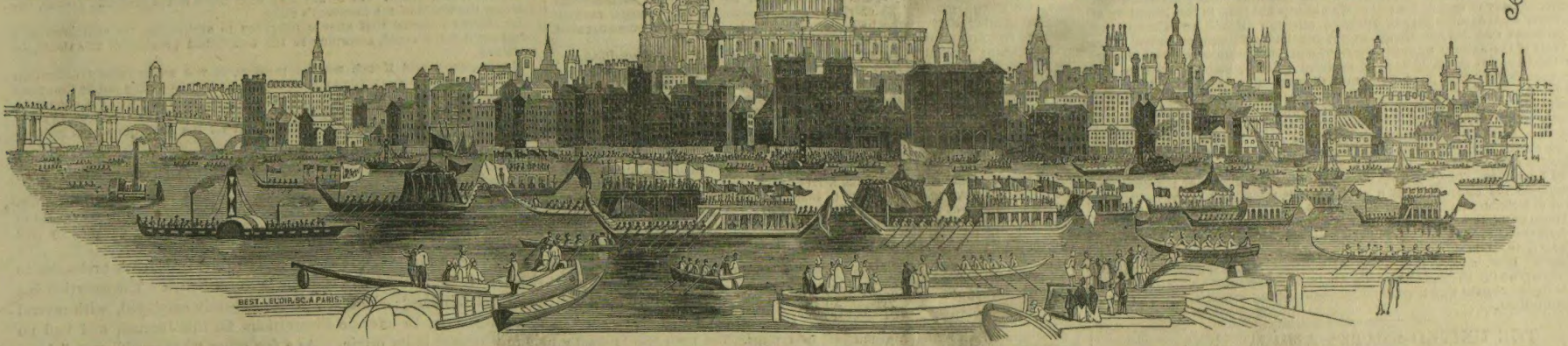


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

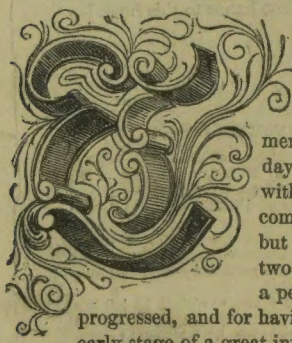


No. 216.—Vol. VIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE GAUGES.



HE Gauge Question has at last been brought formally before Parliament, and the Government has made an attempt to solve this—perhaps the most difficult and momentous of the social problems of the day. We are in a curious position with regard to our present means of communication, and all we can do is but a shift and compromise between two great powers. We are paying a penalty of inconvenience for having progressed, and for having done, perhaps, too much in an early stage of a great invention.

All that the advocates of the Broad Gauge can prove as to the superiority of that system will not help the country out of the dilemma. The elaborate experiments, in which every ounce of weight and every foot of speed are calculated with mathematical nicety, to show with what safety a rate of speed can be obtained of which the first railroad engineers never dreamed; all the flying along the double lines of iron, with the speed of an arrow and the smoothness of a billiard ball, leaves the "great difficulty" just where it stood; it only serves to increase our regret that we had not begun on the "Broad" foundation, instead of arriving at it now, trammelled and fettered by another system, which has taken such firm root among us, that to alter it, to what may perhaps be more advantageous, is an impossibility.

Every proof and demonstration that can be given of the superiority of the "Broad Gauge," even if admitted, is a vexation; men dislike being told of the good things they cannot enjoy; it does not require a Board of Directors, a Chairman, a Banquet, and exultant speeches, to prove that seventy miles an hour, as the rate

of speed, is better than half that amount, or any amount, indeed, less than it. Everybody grants the advantage of saving time and shortening distance. But, if the trains could be shot along the line with the speed of a message along the wires of the Electric Telegraph, with perfect safety (and it would be rash to pronounce even this impossible), unless the improvement could be applied to every line in the kingdom, the benefit would remain an abstraction, a thing proved to be possible, but not possible for us, with the physical means we at present have at our disposal. No experiment, no science, no reports, nor any number of speeches at dinners, can do away with that enormous "fact," the one thousand six hundred miles of railroad already made upon the Narrow Gauge. There they lie upon the surface of the country, stretching in every direction, intersecting at every possible angle; where they do join with the "Broad" line that has succeeded it in the course of time, with some points of practical advantage in its favour, the inconvenience, trouble, confusion, and, consequently, expense, are awful drawbacks upon that system. What would it be with some score of trunk lines of the "Broad" system driven among that net-work of the "Narrow" railways which overspreads the North? Every point of junction would become an affliction and a nuisance, destructive to the time or property of all men. The delays and accidents of Gloucester, multiplied by forty or fifty, would be too much for human patience to bear.

If any mechanical means can be found of rendering the difference of the rails of no importance to the carriages that run upon them, the conflict will cease; but, if all prospect of such an expedient must be relinquished, some compromise between the two systems must be effected. To this the resolutions of the House of Commons amount. The continuation of the Great Western into Cornwall, and all its branches southward to the coast, will be on its own gauge, of necessity; but, north of that line, no railway will be made on any gauge but the narrow. This is for the future;

but it leaves the evil actually existing unprovided for; in fact, here Parliament is powerless; it cannot undo the past: if the difficulty is ever got rid of, it will be by the same energy that has brought our railway system to what it is. Except drawing up intricate and absurd standing orders, which have multiplied the expenses of railway bills to a ruinous amount, encouraging litigation, and placing the best and the worst lines on a footing of equality, the Government has done nothing during the development of modern railway enterprise, that entitles it to the slightest respect. That it repents its carelessness now, may be true; but it seems to lack either the skill or the courage to grapple with the difficulty effectually. We, of course, mean by the term Government, the Executive, without regard to parties.

The present state of things, that is, the existence of two conflicting systems, cannot be charged against either the Government or private parties. The Narrow system was the best when it was adopted; the speed attainable on it was thought the maximum that could be gained; but mankind never will rest contented even with a good thing when something a degree better is shown them, though undoubtedly sufficient for all practical purposes. The Broad Gauge does not differ in its superiority, if even that is conceded, so much in kind as in degree; it resolves itself into a calculation of less or more on all points; less oscillation, more speed, and so forth. But the motion of the Narrow Gauge is very bearable, and its speed not to be despised; the very highest speed attainable on any line will never be made the general average; thus the advantages of the two systems will, in the long run, approximate pretty nearly. If we were beginning our career, with our present experience, it would be right to choose that system which presented even the smallest shade of superiority; but, as it is, circumstances have decided for us, and bound us down, for better or worse, to one principle over the greater part of the country. The question now is, which shall be accommodated to the other? The



MEXICANS.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

larger can, of course, be altered to the smaller; a Narrow Gauge could be worked on a Broad Gauge line with comparatively little outlay; but no conceivable sum would effect the converse. It would be unjust to compel the Broad lines to alter their rails to the Narrow at their own expense; but the addition of an intermediate line of rail would do all that is required; and the Government itself, which has done so little, might attempt this without finding it ruinous. The tendency of present proceedings is evidently to a compromise, as the only way of getting rid of a daily increasing difficulty. This is proved by the following extract from a leading morning journal:

And here we must throw out another suggestion for abolishing, if possible, the bugbear of "Break of Gauge." Let proclamation be issued for the encouragement of mechanical genius, offering a handsome premium for any invention that shall either remedy or rectify the evil. Who knows but that, in the inventory of events, some succedaneum may be found in science? It will be admitted by either partisans that neither Gauge as yet has had sufficient probation. The ordeal years of the Railway System do not yet equal the years of our own infancy. Neither Gauge comes down to us as of anointed nativity, and no one is necromancer enough to affirm that time may discover unrevealed virtues in the Narrow Gauge, however much probability may be against the prediction, which the Broad Gauge does not possess. Both are pioneers of a new process of improvement. At any rate, the Broad Gauge up to the present period has proved itself the Demigorgon, or mechanical wonder of the age. True it is, that the one has the advantage over the other in genealogy. If the one dates its ancestry from the dark ages of railways, the other links its lineage with the reformed locomotion of later days. The one seeks to catholicise the Gauge of the country, and to suppress the competition of a great system, while that great system is struggling to introduce its *novum organum* of Gauge with its Atalantas of speed and its Titans of traction. On this hinges the fate of the two great confederacies—the Guelphs and Ghibellines of the railway economy. The Broad Gauge, it cannot be denied, is an invigoration of the old railway system, on a gigantic and energetic scale. It is, nevertheless, doubtful whether, if the question were reopened, either would be pronounced the Optimist Gauge, since we are greatly swayed to the conclusion that the intermediate of six feet would be looked on as the happy medium.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

In our last impression, we gave the most recent accounts from Mexico, which detailed some reverses experienced by the Americans. The *Britannia* has since arrived with New York papers to the 31st ult., from which it appears that the Americans had quite retrieved their losses. At the period of our previous accounts, Captain Walker had, with daring courage, started from Point Isabel, for the purpose of conveying despatches to General Taylor's camp. The advices now received state that this enterprise, having been successfully accomplished, the American Commandant immediately determined to march a portion of his army to the relief of Point Isabel. On the 1st ult., accordingly, he left his intrenchments, opposite Matamoras, with a force of from 1000 to 1200 men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and, on the morning of the following day, reached the Point, without encountering a single Mexican. On the morning of the 3rd ult., the booming of artillery being heard in the direction of Matamoras, Captain Walker was despatched to ascertain the cause, and, on the 5th, having again safely accomplished his enterprise, that officer reported that the Mexicans, discovering General Taylor's absence from the camp, had opened upon it from their batteries at Matamoras, and on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, an attack being also made upon the rear of the camp. The Americans returned the fire upon Matamoras from a battery of five guns, and in thirty minutes, it is stated, succeeded in silencing the enemy. One life only was lost. On the evening of the 1st, having effectually strengthened the defences of Point Isabel, and obtained supplies for his camp, General Taylor set out on his return, and, on the 8th, found the enemy in position in front of a "chapparral," lying in the vicinity of a stream named the Palo Alto. An engagement ensued.

General Taylor, in his official despatches, describing it, says:—"The strength of the enemy is believed to have been about 6000 men, with 7 pieces of artillery, and 800 cavalry. His loss is probably at least 100 killed. Our loss is not far from 3 officers and 40 men killed, and 13 officers and 100 men wounded; while that of the enemy has, in all probability, exceeded 300 killed; more than 200 have been buried by us on the two fields of battle. I regret to say that Major Ringgold, 3rd Artillery, and Captain Page, 4th Infantry, are severely wounded; Lieutenant Luther, 2nd Artillery, slightly so. The enemy has fallen back, and, it is believed, has re-passed the river. I have advanced parties now thrown forward in his direction, and shall move the main body immediately."

The Mexican General, De la Verda, was also taken prisoner, and had arrived at New Orleans by the steamer *Colonel Harney*. It was also reported that General Paredes was advancing from the interior of Mexico to Matamoras, at the head of 15,000 men. The Mexicans, at the date of the last accounts, were dispersing rapidly, and the United States army had not any enemy in sight. The *Great Britain* steamer, with news of the 9th ult., arrived at New York on the 29th; and the *Hibernia*, with news of the 19th, reached Boston on the 1st instant, before the *Britannia* came away.

THE MEXICANS.

We have engraved upon the preceding page a group of the Mexican people, from an original sketch, by an Artist who has visited the country; and to which the following notes may be interesting pendants.

"The population of Mexico is estimated at 9,000,000, though it probably does not exceed 7,000,000. It contains several mixtures, but the greater part are aboriginal Indians. Among the rest are European Spaniards, Creoles, or natives descended from Europeans, Musteja, or descendants from Whites and Indians; Zambas, or descendants of Negroes and Indians; Mulattoes, or descendants of Whites and Negroes; mixtures of these varieties; Negroes, and a few Malays from China, and the islands of the Indian Ocean, especially the Philippines, a Spanish colony. The Negroes are not numerous, as slavery was never extensive in the Spanish continental colonies, and was abolished on the separation of Mexico from Spain, in 1810. In character, the Indians, who constitute seven-tenths of the whole population, are intelligent, docile, peaceful, rather industrious, and very ingenious in mechanic arts, especially those of painting, carving, and moulding. They are gentle, kind, and hospitable; and, though intemperate, like all the American Indians, north or south, they exhibit no violent or ferocious propensities when intoxicated. They exhibit capacity for improvement under good Government, and would quarrel with no Government that protected them in person and property, and encouraged them in developing their resources, mental and physical."

The writer in the *Philadelphia Ledger* then proceeds to argue that "annexation" would confer the greatest benefits upon the population of Mexico.

In the preceding group, are prominent the *Rancheros*, part of the material of the Mexican army, half Indian and half Spanish in their extraction; gaunt, shrivelled, though muscular in their frames, and dark and swarthy visaged as they are, these men are the Arabs of the American continent. Living half their time in the saddle, for they are unrivalled horsemen, with lasso in hand, they traverse the vast plains in search of the buffalo and wild horse. The killing of these animals and the preparation and sale of their hides are their sole means of livelihood. Their costume generally consists of a pair of tough hide leggings, with sandals of the same material, bound together with leathern thongs, over which is a blanket with a hole in the centre large enough to allow the head to be thrust out, and which falls not ungracefully over their shoulders, leaving ample room for the play of their arms. Add to this a broad straw sombrero, and the lasso hanging ready for use in his girdle, and you have the *Ranchero* as he appears in the time of peace. Join to this a lance, with a sharp spear head, and his belt plentifully supplied with pistols and knives, and you have the *Ranchero* as a member of a troop of banditti, or as a soldier in a body of cavalry. Their power of enduring fatigue is almost inexhaustible, and a scanty meal per diem of jerked beef and plantain suffices them during months. These are the men who comprise the great body of the Mexican cavalry, and they are to the armies of that nation what the Cossacks are to the Russians—ever on the alert, never to be surprised, and untiring in the pursuit of the foe, when plunder, no matter, how trifling, is to be obtained.

The central figure in the group portrays a *Ranchero*; to his left is a mounted Standard-bearer; and to the right, a Mexican cavalry-officer, and a priest. In advance of the mounted group, are an Infantry soldier, and an Indian guide and Baggage-carrier.

EXPERIMENT WITH THE BROAD GAUGE.

On Saturday last, an experimental trip was made to Bristol, with the view of testing the capabilities of the broad gauge, and of testing a new engine, the fame of which has been already sounded throughout the railway world. This engine, which is called the *Great Western*, is of enormous size, the driving wheels being eight feet in diameter, the cylinders of her engines eighteen inches, with two feet stroke.

A large party assembled at half-past eleven o'clock to accompany the train to Bristol. Ten carriages were attached to the engine, each weighing ten tons, and those where there were no passengers were loaded with iron. The entire weight which the engine had to drag was upwards of one hundred tons. Amongst the company present were—Lord Alfred Churchill; Mr. Beckett Denison, M.P.; Mr. C. Russell, M.P., Chairman of the Great Western Company; and several of the Directors; General Pasley, the Government Engineer; the Secretary of the Company, and most of its superior officers. The engine was driven by Mr. Brunel, the engineer-in-chief of the line.

The distances downwards were performed thus:—

	H. M.	Miles distant from London.
London	11 50
Slough	12 10
Marlow	12 15
Reading	12 28
Didcot	12 47

At Didcot, the train stopped to take in water for the engine, which caused a delay of about four minutes and a half:—

	H. M.	Miles distant from London.
Swindon	1 22
Bristol	2 11

According to calculations made during the journey, the highest speed attained was seventy miles an hour, the 87th mile being performed in 51 seconds and a half. This was attained, however, with a descent of 1 in 100; and the speed afterwards gradually slackened until 63½ seconds were required to perform the mile. So much for the down trip. On returning, the highest speed attained was 65½ miles an hour. The train left Bristol at 1 minute after 4, and reached Fadington at 25 minutes to 7. In the down journey, the engine started a pump at Slough, which is said to have retarded its speed considerably.

With all this extraordinary speed, the passengers had no feeling of uneasiness

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The Paris papers, as might naturally have been expected, are this week very much engrossed with the details of the inauguration of the Great Northern Railway from Paris to Brussels.

The inauguration of this important line of communication took place on Sunday, uniting Belgium to France, and forming a junction to the Belgian railroads at two different points, one by Lille to Tourcoing, and the other by Valenciennes to Quivrain.

On the evening of the inauguration, the French Princes, the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier, left Paris for Amiens by a special train, to assist at a *fete de nuit*, which had been offered to them by the town of Amiens.

On Sunday the first (*grand convoi d'honneur*) special train left Paris for the Belgian frontiers at 6 30 A.M., and a second at 7 30 A.M. Each of these was composed of two trains of 25 carriages each, containing 500 persons, making the total number of 2000 who had been specially invited. (We have engraved the Paris terminus at page 408.)

These trains stopped at the principal stations at St. Denis, Enghien, Pontoise, Beaumont, Creil, Clermont, Breteuil, and Amiens, where they were highly complimented by the crowds such an interesting event had collected. It was at the last town that the first official and religious ceremony took place. The Bishop of Amiens, surrounded by all his clergy, blessed the opening of this railway, and the civil and military authorities received, in the midst of sounds of music and roaring of cannon, this mass of guests, composed of the highest public functionaries, merchants, bankers, and men of science.

At twelve o'clock the convoys left for Arras, where a splendid *déjeuner* was first offered to the Royal Princes, who had arrived early, and afterwards to the numerous party which formed the convoy of inauguration. The trains left Arras at two P.M., and arrived in one hour at Donal, and towards four o'clock the immense trains, which had been increased to such an extent by the Belgian guests, added to the trains of the Princes, that it may be well termed the monster convoy, made its triumphal entry into Lille, where an immense population crowded the avenues and roads leading to the station, and which produced an effect as brilliant as imposing.

At six o'clock in the evening a splendid banquet was given by the directors of the Great Northern Railway to the French Princes, the authorities, and distinguished inhabitants of Lille. Covers were laid for 3000 guests.

After dinner, at Arras, a grand ball took place. The town was brilliantly illuminated during the night, and similar rejoicings took place at Douai, Amiens, and Clermont.

The two trains bringing the Princes and the remainder of the guests from Lille, arrived at Brussels on Monday, at three o'clock.

Great preparations had been made at Brussels for the reception of the French Princes. The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at the station at half-past three, and, when the train came in at four o'clock, their Majesties, accompanied by the young Duc de Brabant and the Count of Flanders, came forward on the platform to receive the French Princes. The Queen of the Belgians appeared delighted to see her brothers; and, after an interchange of cordial greetings, M. Gillon, the tutor of the young Belgian Princes, read a complimentary address, to which the Duc de Nemours briefly replied. A sumptuous banquet, over which the King was to have presided, had been prepared in the Salle du Grand Concert, but, in consequence of the death of the Count d'Archoot, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, the King determined to entertain his Royal guests in the privacy of his Palace.

In the evening, however, the King and Queen, accompanied by the Princes, were present at the ball, which was given in the spacious and splendid railway station. Upwards of 2000 persons were present. It can scarcely be said that they thronged the immense area, for there was ample space for all. The blaze of light would have put the sun out of countenance at mid-day: a profusion of refreshments also served to keep every one in good humour. An orchestra was erected in the middle of the hall, and, at the upper extremity, was a dais, on which were the King and Queen, with their two illustrious guests. The King wore the uniform of a Colonel of the National Guards, the Duc de Nemours that of a French General Officer, and the Duc de Montpensier that of a Colonel of Artillery. The banquet was served in an immense tent, lighted up by myriads of waxlights, and a brilliant vista of grandolles. Forty tables, each for fifty persons, were covered with the choicest dainties which Paris could furnish; and thus the 2000 persons sat down to dinner, without the slightest disorder. There was plenty of room for everybody, and whatever was called for, even by the most fastidious of the guests, was always forthcoming, and handed forth from some hidden receptacle by the active waiters. The Princes with the "Roi de Finances" (M. Rothschild), and other notabilities, sat at a transverse table at one end of the tent, the other extremity being occupied by a military band. It was the best managed affair of the sort that ever was witnessed.

The Duc de Nemours sat at the middle of the transverse table, having on his right his brother, the Sardinian Ambassador, the Archbishop of Cambrai, the Prince de Ligne, &c.; and on his left, the Neapolitan Ambassador, the Marquis de Rumigny, M. Dupin, &c. There were not so many Englishmen present as might have been expected. Sir Henry Wyatt, the Hon. Colonel Greville, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Beech, and Mr. Blunt, were almost the only English.

Brussels was all bustle and excitement on Monday; the whole town was illuminated, and the streets were as densely crowded as on the occasion of her Majesty's visit three years ago.

The number of persons invited to the inauguration of the Northern Railroad who left Paris amounted to about 1500. They were joined by the authorities of Lille, the Belgians coming from Brussels, and 3000 persons, it is said, sat down to dinner at Lille. Some papers give a statement of the immense preparations for this banquet. They instance the orders for glass and china made at Lille, which were as follow:—28,000 plates, 600 decanters, 6000 wine and other glasses, 300 salt-cellars, 300 fruit-dishes, 200 round and oval baskets, 512 round dishes, 140 oval ones, 450 other pieces of gilt china. If the information be exact, 900 dishes were served in the first course, and a corresponding number in the others. At dessert there were 180 iced cheeses, and the same number of dishes of oranges, strawberries, cherries, and pine-apples; and all sorts of sweets were in the same proportions. No less than 2400 pounds of ice were said to have been used.

The guests returned from Brussels on Tuesday evening to Paris by Valenciennes. The Princes arrived at that town about half-past ten in the morning. The Mayor and Municipal Council received them at the station, where a vast crowd of spectators had assembled. The Mayor presented a loyal address, to which the Duke de Nemours returned a suitable reply. The Princes afterwards reviewed the troops and National Guard. A splendid breakfast was given by the town to the Princes. It took place in the theatre, the boxes of which were filled with elegantly-dressed women. The travellers in an hour after again got into the railway carriages, and were brought safely to Paris. The last train, which carried the Princes, arrived about half-past nine. Not an accident occurred during the whole excursion. The entire service was performed with the most perfect regularity. The trains started and arrived within five minutes of the time indicated in the programme. The Princes' train was exactly eight hours in clearing the distance from Valenciennes to Paris.

The heat has been very great in Paris, but the thermometer was a shade lower on Monday than during the preceding five or six days—84½ of Fahrenheit having been the maximum height during that day. Tuesday was warmer, but rendered less intolerable by a smart breeze.

The crime of incendiarism seems to be still rife in France. The *Journal de l'Aisne* mentions thirteen fires or incendiary attempts, which had recently taken place in that department. The most destructive occurred at the village of Mortiers, within three leagues of Laon, where fifty-four dwellings and seventy out-houses, barns, &c., became a prey to the flames. The loss was estimated at 120,000*fr.* A judicial investigation had been instituted into the cause of this disaster, and a person arrested as the author of it. At Lagny, near Vermins, a woman, who had attempted to set her house on fire, had been apprehended.

The Chamber of Peers has passed the Dijon and Mulhausen Railroad Bill, by a majority of 64 to 57.

The Chamber of Deputies has at last agreed, by a majority of 215 to 17, to the project of law relative to the extraordinary credits for Algeria. The Chamber afterwards voted the last chapter of the estimates of the War Department, previous to commencing the discussion on the supplies of the Navy.

The Duke de Fitzjames died at Paris on Thursday (last week), after a long and painful illness.

ITALY.

A letter from Rome, of June 4, says:—"Twenty-four hours after the death of the Pope, his body was dissected. The brain and heart only were left untouched. On the 4th instant, the mortal remains of the late Pontiff, after having been embalmed, were exposed in the Sistine Chapel, and, on the 5th, they were conveyed, with solemn pomp, to the centre of the principal aisle of the Vatican. The funeral ceremonies, called *inocendiali*, will last nine days. The face of the Pope was much disfigured by the embalmers. There was a great concourse in front of St. Peter's, but the people appeared unconcerned, and did not evince any regret, even when admitted into the interior of the Church. Amongst the Cardinals, Lambruschini alone appeared deeply affected at the death of his master and protector. The countenance of his colleagues evinced indifference, if not joy. Cardinal Mattei did his best to imitate the sorrow of Lambruschini, but his tears were 'few and far between.' The city remains quite calm. The fortune left by the late Pope is valued at two millions of Roman piastres. The conclave will be shortly assembled on the Quirinal Mount. The Cardinals who are considered to have the best chance of success, are Polidori, Orsini, Mastai, Falconieri, Micara, Orioli, Soglia, Mal, Gizzi, and De Angelis. It is now said that the Cardinal Franzoni has no chance."

The *Augsburgh Gazette* says that the Pope, Gregory XVI., made his will in 1837, at the time of the cholera. The Cardinal Mattei is named executor. The Pope left to the Propaganda his money deposited in the Bank San Spirito. His heirs are the children of his nephews, yet minors.

THE BRIGHTON AND HASTINGS RAILROAD.—The opening of the railroad from Hastings to Brighton, will take place on the 29th instant.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—Great preparations are being made at Liverpool, for the reception of Prince Albert. The Committee appointed by the Town Council have divided themselves into three sub-committees, under the titles of the "Town-hall Committee," the "Procession Committee," and the "Foundation Committee." The banquet will take place in the Town-hall; and there will be an elegant *déjeuner* in one of the large rooms of the Albert Dock warehouses, for the express gratification of the ladies. The suggestion of a ball is discontinued, to the manifest dissatisfaction of the fair sex, and the arrangements for a display of fireworks cannot be completed. Many dinners will be given by heads of establishments, public and private, to those in their employ. His Royal Highness is to sleep at the Judge's lodgings.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—MONDAY.

IN RE STEPHEN SLY.

This insolvent, an engraver, was opposed by Mr. Bramwell, on the part of the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. He was supported by Mr. Cooke.

The case occupied the greater portion of the day, and was principally an examination into the various transactions between the creditors and the insolvent. The gist of the matter was the question of a vexatious defence. The creditors had discounted bills for the insolvent, against whom they brought an action, and were met with a plea of set-off for engravings and literary articles furnished by the insolvent to the ILLUSTRATED NEWS. When the case was called on for trial, the Judge said it was a proper case to be referred to arbitration, and that course was thereupon adopted. An award had been made in the plaintiffs' favour, negating the whole of the insolvent's claim.

Mr. Cooke objected that after a reference to arbitration, no complaint of a vexatious defence could, according to the established practice of this Court, be sustained.

Mr. Bramwell said, if such was the practice, it was an extremely dangerous one. The reference was made by the Judge in order to save the public time from being occupied in these matters of account; and it would be hard if a defendant, by producing a voluminous account of set-off, should put the creditors to enormous expense, and then escape in this Court all the consequences of his conduct.

The examination of Mr. Sly was then continued at great length, in the course of which he stated that he had originally suggested the plan of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to the opposing creditors.

The Chief-Commissioner adjourned the case, to file an account of the transactions between the insolvent and a person named Mead, who had been engaged in the publication of "Views of Metropolitan Public Edifices," designed by the former.—*Times Report.*

[We have a few words to say, in reply to the Insolvent's pretension to the originating of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The assertion is a barefaced falsehood; since Mr. Sly was merely employed, with several other engravers, to execute illustrations for this Journal, and had no share whatever in its origin. As a few other "honourable men" have striven to found a reputation upon a claim as groundless as the above, we may be excused availing ourselves of this opportunity of publicly stating that the idea of this Journal originated, in January, 1842, entirely with Mr. HERBERT INGRAM, who had the spirit to carry the plan into execution; and the Journal remains in the same hands to this hour.]—ED. I. L. N.

COUNTRY NEWS.

IBRAHIM PACHA AT BIRMINGHAM.

Last Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, accompanied by Major Dickson, Colonel Bonfort, and N. Nubar, interpreter to the Pacha, arrived at Birmingham, by the express train from London, in one of the Royal carriages generally used by the Queen Dowager. His Highness was driven to Dee's Royal Hotel, where a splendid set of apartments, heretofore used by members of the Royal Family, and lately by the King of Saxony, were in readiness for him. After partaking of some slight refreshments, his Highness appeared on the balcony of the hotel, smoking his magnificently-mounted long hooks, and seemingly much pleased with his journey.

Next morning at eight o'clock he breakfasted, and at twelve o'clock he left the hotel for the London and Birmingham Station, where a special engine was in readiness to convey the party to Leamington and Warwick, his Highness having received an invitation to inspect the magnificent castle in the latter town.

On Monday morning the Pacha went to visit some of the most extensive manufactories in Birmingham.

The first establishment which his Highness visited was the manufactory and show-rooms of his father's Vice Consul, situate in Church-street. This establishment has been described as "an epitome of what Birmingham exhibits in metal-lurgy."

The next manufactory visited by his Highness was the glass-works in Broad-street. This establishment employs 350 persons, has 44 pots, consumes 150 tons of coals a week, and manufactures upwards of three million pounds of glass per annum. His Highness very quietly lit up his tobacco-roll at a piece of red-hot glass fuse, and while the Mayor and other visitors were obliged to keep a respectable distance, he stood the heat like a Salamander.

Having completed his round, his Highness made several valuable purchases, and left for Mr. Osler's gas lustre manufactory, where he made inquiry as to the progress of a splendid brass chandelier, ordered for his father, from the agents of this house in London. He next visited the pin manufactory of the Messrs. Phipson, with which he was delighted, and returned to the hotel to luncheon about two o'clock.

At three o'clock the distinguished party visited the pen manufactory of Mr. Joseph Gillott. He next inspected, with the Mayor, the celebrated establishment of Messrs. Jennens and Sons, papier maché tea-tray manufacturers, &c., to her Majesty and Royal Family, and on arrival was met by the senior partners. His Highness, after inspecting a portion of the show rooms, and, as time was growing late, was desirous of seeing the extensive works of this establishment, and was forthwith conducted by Mr. J. R. Jennens, one of the partners, over the whole of the works.

The Mayor had the honour of dining with his Highness in the evening.

Rather an amusing occurrence closed the day's recreation. It appears that the Pacha was informed that the skin of a whale was to be exhibited at one of the booths lately erected at the Midsummer fair, and his Highness immediately ordered a car to convey him to the exhibition. The proprietor, who had been previously apprised of his Highness's intention to honour him with a visit, immediately proceeded to set his house in order, and determined on making the most of his distinguished visitor. In a short time the Pacha and one of his attendants arrived, as they thought, quite privately, and were immediately conducted into the exhibition-booth. The proprietor then made his appearance on the outer platform, and with a stentorian voice announced that he had then for exhibition the monstrous whale, with which he judiciously contrived to couple the name of the Pacha, so as to constitute him a part and parcel of the exhibition. It is needless to say the announcement was successful, and never before was the monster of the deep honoured by such a rush of spectators. Money takers were all the proprietor stood in need of; the place became instantly crowded to excess—and the Pacha having been informed of the benefit which his visit had conferred upon the showman, good humouredly enjoyed the amusement, and, while the crowds were rushing in through the front entrance, he took his departure from the rear of the erection, leaving the proprietor to settle with the company for the non-appearance of one portion of the exhibition which he had ingeniously announced. On his return to the hotel, the adventure constituted some good jokes for the evening, which were not lessened by another application from Mr. Showman for the *Paushau* to visit him again. We believe, however, a guinea was given as a substitute for his Highness's attendance, and the intended honour was declined.

On Tuesday morning, his Highness resumed his visits to the manufactories. On Wednesday morning the Pacha proceeded to the School of King Edward VI., in New-street, where he was received with due honour by Mr. Tindal (one of the Governors, and a brother of the Chief Justice) and the Rev. J. P. Lee, the head master. The visit was one of considerable interest. His inquiries evinced his usual acuteness. The Pacha appeared to be highly delighted with the school; and the pupils, between 400 and 500 of them, reciprocated the feeling.

After leaving King Edward's Free Grammar School, the party proceeded to the Soho Works, the famed establishment of Messrs. Bolton and Watt, at Handsworth. From the Soho Works the party proceeded to the establishment of the Messrs. Hunt, at the Braides, near Oldbury, thence to the Glass Manufactory of the Messrs. Chance, at Spon-lane. This most splendid and extensive concern appeared to attract the particular attention of the Pacha. The party returned to Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham.

The Prince left Birmingham in the evening, by the extraordinary express train, for Manchester.

During his Highness's visit to Birmingham he exhibited the greatest liberality to all persons with whom he came in contact. His purchases of manufactures have been to a great amount, and his pecuniary acknowledgments to attendants far exceed those of any previous Royal visitor.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT IN CORNWALL.—A dreadful accident occurred at Redruth, on Monday (last week), under very strange and peculiar circumstances. Hynton's travelling menagerie had arrived in the town that morning, and the evening's exhibition drew a great concourse of spectators—it is supposed numbering several thousands, of all ages and ranks of life; there were also great numbers outside. About ten o'clock, whilst the crowd was greatest, some lads foolishly began teasing a blind hyena, a very savage brute; the animal, much irritated by their treatment, commenced a fight with another hyena, confined in the same cage. This aroused the lion, who soon lashed himself into a terrible mood, and roared most awfully. The spectators naturally became much terrified, when all at once a cry was raised that the lion had broke loose. The panic became awful and the confusion terrible. The most piercing screams were heard, and a simultaneous rush was made to the entrance. The pressure was tremendous; the old and feeble were thrown down and trampled on, and at length the side of the menagerie was burst open, and the spectators rushed in the wildest terror into the street. The panic was at once communicated to the crowd outside, and the cry raised on all sides—"The lion has broke loose." The people ran madly away, and rushed into private houses, up stairs, and into all imaginable places, expecting the wild beasts were at their heels. The shrieks and cries of murder were most piercing, and, at one time, it is supposed that nearly two hundred were lying on the ground. Many persons were trampled on, and picked up in a nearly lifeless state. The surgeons of the town were at once called into requisition, and afforded most valuable assistance. A great many persons were very severely bruised, and were taken up almost insensible, their eyes suffused with blood, and several cases of fractured ribs and collar-bones are also reported. Happily no lives have been lost, although it can scarcely be said that all the sufferers are out of danger.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE CORN BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on the Corn Bill, On the 1st clause,

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM moved the omission of the words providing for the cessation of all duties except the nominal one of 1s. after the 1st of February, 1849. His Grace desired it to be distinctly understood that he was no party whatever to the bill; that he opposed it altogether; but that he moved his amendment with the hope of reserving a small portion of Protection, and of rendering the measure less injurious to agriculturists than it would be if passed as it then stood. The noble Duke called on their Lordships not to think about backing up an administration, but to regard the interests of the country, and to do as he did, and throw aside all personal feelings and friendships when they came to give their votes.

The Earl of RIFON shortly opposed the amendment, as involving an entire alteration of the principle of the bill.

The Earl of CLANCARTY supported the amendment.

The Earl STANHOPE also warmly supported the amendment. His Lordship said that no man could predict the position in which the commercial and financial interests of the country would be placed by this measure. The country should have judged of the proposed change. The Ministry should have made an appeal to the country; though this appeal they had not dared to make, because well aware of what that appeal would produce upon an oppressed, an outraged, and an indignant people. Under such an appeal, no base sycophants would probably have been found—sycophants who had crept like filthy reptiles towards their own purposes. Under such an appeal no such creatures as these would have been found, for they would have retired to their own native obscurity.

Lord BEACONTOFF supported the amendment, because he thought it would be dangerous to abandon, after three years, a maintenance of revenue—because a three years' course of experiment, instead of being an advantage to the farmer, would be an injury—and because Parliament had no right to legislate this year for another Parliament, which must necessarily sit before this measure could come into full operation.

The Marquis of BUTE said he had been in early life in favour of Protection, but practical experience had satisfied him that its maintenance was injurious to trade and commerce, while its removal could not affect the interests of agriculture.

The Earl of HARDWICK wished to retain a fragment of Protection until the country should decide on the maintenance of Protection. He was firmly persuaded that with Free-Trade the poorer soils must go out of cultivation.

Lord KINNAIRD admitted that there was some danger of an influx of foreign grain, though the present in bond could not pay at 60s., while that very day prices at Mark-lane had gone up 4s., which he attributed to foreign demand. Better farming would cause a vast improvement both in the quantity and quality of the produce, enabling us effectually to compete with the interior produce of other countries. As a member of the Anti-Corn-law League, he assured their Lordships that the quiescence of that body, and of the country, arose from no diminution of interest or anxiety, but from a wish not to have the appearance of influencing or acting on their Lordships' deliberations.

A division was then called for, when there appeared—

For the Duke of Buckingham's amendment	103
Against it	136

Majority against the amendment 33

The further proceedings on the bill were adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW WRIT.—On the motion of Colonel CONOLLY, a new writ was ordered for Carlow, in the room of Thomas Bunbury, Esq., deceased.

THE PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Protection to Life (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Lord WOLSELEY, who argued at considerable length against the measure, as being the continuance of a system which had been for centuries adopted towards Ireland, and which had uniformly failed in producing the effects expected to result from it.

Sir R. INGLIS and Colonel VERNER severally condemned the delays which had taken place in passing this bill; but, at the same time, would support it, having heard, since they had voted for the first reading, no reason which should induce them to take a different course on this stage of the bill.

Mr. HORSMAN strenuously opposed the bill.

Mr. COLQUHOUN said he would support it, if the Government would pledge themselves that the clauses called "the curfew clauses" should be retained in the bill.

Colonel SMITHOPPE opposed the bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL maintained that this bill was not necessary; for, if he referred to the increase of crime in Ireland, he found there was nothing which might not be met by increasing the military forces in the disturbed districts, as had been done when the peace of the country was threatened to be interfered with in the manufacturing districts of the north of England. He also taunted Ministers with having adopted all the measures of the Whig Administration without having the candour to admit they were doing so.

Mr. DISRAELI said that the whole nation at once admitted that the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) had been harshly and unjustly treated. He then argued at great length against the course pursued by the Government in respect to the Coercion Bill; and, finally, referred to the reply of Sir R. Peel to the attack made upon him by Lord G. Bentinck of having hunted Mr. Canning to death, although he had previously avowed to Lord Liverpool that something should be done respecting the Catholic question, and had subsequently, in 1829, carried that very question through Parliament. That reply was, he contended, no answer. The right hon. Baronet only relied on his speech of 1827, taking no notice of his speech of 1829. But in the speech of 1829 he avowed, according to the reports in the "Mirror of Parliament" and in the morning papers, that in 1825 he had stated to Lord Liverpool that something should be done with respect to the Catholic claims, and that he would retire from office until the bill were carried. This was his statement in 1829, although the corrected report in "Hansard" gave a different version of the speech, so far as omitting its most important portions. The hon. gentleman also quoted passages from a speech of Mr. Canning, in which he treated Sir R. Peel's affected neutrality as open hostility, and expressed his satisfaction at finding it at length unmasked. The right hon. Baronet had no right to shelter himself beneath the cover of the courtesy which induced Lord G. Bentinck to designate him, in parliamentary phraseology, "his right hon. friend."

Sir R. PEEL said the whole question turned upon the fact as to whether he had stated to Lord Liverpool in 1825 that something should be done with respect to the Catholic claims. In that year he had opposed those claims, and had asked Lord Liverpool to be relieved from his office, finding that he was in a minority respecting matters so essential to the administration of affairs in Ireland. After such a lapse of time it was not to be expected that he should be prepared to reconcile conflicting reports of what he had said, but he at once challenged the production of his letter to Lord Liverpool, and he pledged his honour to the House that if the letter was in existence it should be laid upon the table *in extenso*, and at once show its nature and object.—The debate was then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE CORN BILL.—REJECTION OF THE PROPOSAL FOR A FIXED DUTY.

The House having resolved itself into Committee on the Corn Bill, The Earl of WICKLOW moved an amendment that a fixed duty of 5s. should be imposed on foreign wheat, as well for the purposes of revenue as for protection.

The Marquis of CLANCARTY opposed the amendment, but strongly censured the conduct of Sir Robert Peel, who, he said, had proved by his repeated changes of opinion, that he was neither a man of foresight nor a great Minister.

The Earl of CARNARVON supported the amendment, as did Lord DE MAULEY, believing that a fixed duty was preferable to the total abolition of protection.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA expressed his determination to agitate the question of the Corn-laws, even if the present bill should pass, with a view to the reversal of that decision. It was not, therefore, to be assumed that the passing of the bill before their Lordships was to be considered a settlement of the question.

Lord POLWARTH contended that the bill would injuriously affect, first the labourer, next the tenant, and lastly the landlord.

The Earl of FITZWILLIAM thought that Government had treated the House of Lords badly in not making them parties to the resolutions originating the measure before the House. Her Majesty's Ministers had acted in a way which forfeited all the confidence which might have been otherwise reposed in them. He was himself in favour of a fixed duty, and still thought it would be useful as a measure of revenue, but he would not risk the bill by voting for it, because the settlement of the question was, in his view, of the greatest importance to the country.

Lord BROUGHAM ridiculed the discursive style of debate that had been adopted. He said that "noble Lords had been making speeches precisely like the Protection speeches on the second reading, attuned to the same gamut." (A laugh.) He was forcibly reminded of those choral symphonies which had sounded in their Lordships' ears for three long nights, with a loudness he never remembered to have heard equalled (hear, hear), and producing, especially in one not now in the prime of life (a laugh), much the same sensation of fatigue as most persons experienced late in the evening at a public dinner, after being made to bear the cheers of those at the table (a laugh), and the music in the background. (Laughter.) The handling the bill had met with was certainly very odd. One noble lord had said he was in favour of the amendment because he was against the bill, but he would not argue upon it, for fear he should weaken the impression made by the speech of the noble Marquis (the Marquis of Clancarty), who was an enemy of the amendment, and a friend of the bill, but who made so powerful a speech in favour of the amendment, and against the bill (a laugh); it was the incoherent avowal of an ingenuous mind. (Laughter.) Lord Brougham gave his opinion that, if there were a dissolution, the appeal would be in favour of the bill, and adduced instances to prove that the measures did not create alarm. A farm in Essex, of 200 acres, since the second reading, had been sold for £6500. In another case the price realised had so astonished the auctioneer that it almost converted him to a free trader. The noble and learned Lord then said that although he was in favour of Free-Trade, and therefore opposed to the sliding scale, he would prefer it to a fixed duty, which must inevitably operate as a tax, raising the whole of our home-grown produce by the amount of the duty levied on foreign grain imported. Various motives were at work in the support given to the measure; and the prospect of a change of administration was freely discussed. But he believed that the Government was safe, and there would be no coalition. As their Lordships had sanctioned this bill on its second reading by a large majority; as they had unanimously resolved to go into committee upon it without objection; and as they had, last night, by a considerable

majority, rejected the amendment of the noble Duke (the Duke of Buckingham), because if it had been adopted the bill would have been lost—he called upon them now to negative this amendment for the same reason, for if they adopted it they would reject the measure.

Lord STANLEY, in a very amusing vein, thus satirized Lord Brougham:—"My noble and learned friend, I think, commenced his speech with this observation—that, for two hours (hear, hear, and laughter), he had been listening to a discussion, of which not the whole, nor the major part (a laugh), nor a large portion, nor any portion whatever (renewed laughter), had been directed to the subject-matter of the amendment now before us. After that preface, my Lords, I naturally concluded that my noble and learned friend was about to direct his attention, and that of your Lordships, strictly and exclusively to the speech of my noble friend behind me, who proposed the amendment, (A laugh.) But no, my Lords, I have listened with the deepest attention—and with the most amused attention (a laugh)—not for two hours, but certainly for one hour, to the speech of my noble and learned friend; and I may venture to repeat his own words, that not the whole, nor the major part, nor a considerable part (laughter)—I may almost say, no, nor any part at all (loud laughter), was directed to the subject-matter now under your Lordships' consideration. (Laughter.) My noble and learned friend has done great injustice to his own individual person. He began by regretting the fatigue which, in common with your Lordships, he experienced; and which, as the noble and learned Lord said, was severely felt by one who, like himself, was not in the prime of life and beauty. (Roars of laughter.) Now, my noble and learned friend did himself injustice. (A laugh.) I am sure, when your Lordships look at my noble and learned friend you will be reminded, as I was myself, of these lines of Milton:—

And now a stripling cherub he appears—(loud laughter),
Not of the prime—(renewed laughter)—yet such as in his face
Youth smiled celestial—(laughter)—and to every limb
Suitable grace diffused.—(Great laughter.)

After these complaints of the effects which my noble and learned friend—who, as he says, is not now 'of the prime'—(a laugh)—experienced from the heat, and from the fatigue of this long discussion, he proceeded, not indeed to the amendment now before the House, but to a variety of subjects more or less—but I must say rather less than more—(laughter)—connected with this question." Lord Stanley then addressed himself to the bill. He said that the mode in which this measure had been brought before the House was a most unusual one; and he declared, the sending up of a bill involving such vast political considerations, which their Lordships could not alter, on the plea of its being a Money Bill, to be an infringement of the rights of Parliament, and of the Constitution itself. Such a measure should have been proposed by resolution, according to precedent and to the forms of the Constitution. With respect to a coalition between opposite parties, hinted at by Lord Brougham, Lord Stanley repudiated and denied the existence of any such, so far as he or his friends were concerned. But he agreed with two remarks made by Lord Fitzwilliam, that it would be to a most extraordinary and fortuitous combination of parties that this bill owed its chance of passing into law and that the Government dare not go to the country upon it. The noble and learned Lord (Brougham) had spoken of the Government like a man who was supporting a Ministry in power; and, therefore, no doubt could exist of the noble and learned Lord's sincerity, when he assured their Lordships of his conviction that the Government could not after all be broken up. Lord Stanley concluded by stating that had he but chosen between a sliding scale and a fixed duty, he would unhesitatingly vote for a sliding scale as a measure of Protection, but he preferred a fixed duty to no protection at all.

The Marquis of LANDOWNE opposed the amendment, though favourable to a small fixed duty for Revenue. He entered into some explanations relative to the late meeting at Lord John Russell's house, to arrange about the opposition to be given to the Irish Coercion Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM then again addressed the House, chiefly on personal matters, and made the disclosure that he had been offered office by the Conservatives. "He defied any man breathing to cast the shadow of a shade of imputation on his motives in defending the measures of the present Government. (Hear.) He asked what had he gained by taking part with the present Government? He called on all the noble Lords who sat there, and with whom he was joined in the defence of their measures, in the defence of their official conduct and Ministerial existence, from his noble and gallant friend the noble Duke opposite, who knew what he alluded to, down to the latest admitted into the Cabinet, who knew it less, or not at all (a laugh)—who knew it not at all, as they were not in the Cabinet at the time—he called upon all of them to say if there was the shadow of an imputation upon the motives, the absolute and necessary purity of the motives, which led to his defence of this Government. (Hear, hear.) It was no fault of others—it was his fault, and his fault only, that he was out of office, a supporter merely, and a friend, of the present Government. That Government was no sooner formed than he declined—firmly, but respectfully declined, most high and brilliant offers. This should not have been wrong from him but for the imputation conveyed, unintentionally, he believed, by his noble friend," (the Marquis of Landowne).

The House then divided on Lord Wicklow's amendment:—

Contents	107
Non-contents	140

Majority for the Government 33

Progress was reported, and the Committee adjourned to Friday.

The House adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

RAILWAYS.—The sitting to-day was devoted to railways. A discussion on the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway Bill occupied several hours, two of which were passed with closed doors, in order, we believe, that the public should not be informed of the charges bandied to and fro of "personal pecuniary interest." The bill was thrown out by a majority of two, but Mr. HUME objected that Mr. P. M. Stewart had a pecuniary interest in the opposing line, and moved that his vote be disallowed in the division. There were, for Mr. Hume's motion, 114, and against it 118; it was lost by a majority of four. Hereupon another dispute arose, the termination of which was an adjournment.—Sir G. CLEEK moved the adoption of the recommendations contained in the minute of the Board of Trade of the 6th day of June, 1846, on the Report of Commissioners for inquiring into the Gauge of Railways.—The discussion on these resolutions occupied the remainder of the sitting up to half past one o'clock. The two first were agreed to, and the debate on the third was postponed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House, according to custom on Wednesday, met at twelve o'clock.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.—After the private business was disposed of, Sir C. NAPIER moved the second reading of the Naval Civil Departments Bill. The gallant officer complained of the conduct of the Board of Admiralty, which gave no encouragement to meritorious officers, and stated his belief that foreign Governments knew more of the actual state of the British navy than the Board itself. The construction of the Board was in itself defective, and the present system of building ships for the British navy required a total alteration.—Lord INGESTRE seconded the motion, and complained of the difficulty of obtaining information at Somerset House relative to the condition of the navy, and the expenses incurred for ship-building—information which he had subsequently acquired through other channels.—Mr. CORRY opposed the second reading of the bill, which was the most objectionable he had ever read, and would, if adopted, prove highly detrimental to the best interests of the navy. He, therefore, moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—After some observations from Capt. Pechell, Sir G. Cockburn, Capt. Plumridge, and Mr. C. Wood, the House divided, and the second reading of the bill was negatived by a majority of 107 to 11.—The discussion on this bill lasted till nearly six o'clock, so that the greater portion of the remaining business on the paper was postponed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal assent was given to fifty-eight bills, principally railway bills. The Commissioners were—The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Haddington. Among the bills were Viscount Hardinge's Annuity Bill; the Railway Deposits Bill; the Polling Places (Ireland) Bill; the System and Peterborough Railway Bill; The Maldon Railway Bill; The East Grinstead Railway Bill; the Rye and Rye Harbour Railway Bill; The Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway Bill; The Thirsk and Malton Railway Bill; The Whitby and Pickering Railway Bill; the Glasgow, Paisley, and Kilmarnock Railway and Branches Bill; the Eastbourne Railway Bill; the Rugby and Stamford Railway Bill; the Little Hampton Railway Bill; the Steyning Railway Bill; the Edinburgh and Glasgow Junction Bill; the London Coal Market Bill; the Clyde Docks Bill; the Silgo Harbour Bill; the Gravesend and Milton Waterworks, and various Private Bills.

The Bishop of LONDON laid on the table a Bill for Amending the Law for the Correction of Clerks, or he might call it the Clergy Discipline Bill, which had the unanimous concurrence of the Bench of Bishops, and had been prepared with the greatest care.

Several bills were brought up from the House of Commons. Some petitions were presented on miscellaneous subjects, and the House adjourned about six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE SHEFFIELD ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—Mr. WARD moved the recommitment of the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway (Barnsley Branch), and that the Committee should have leave to sit again on Monday next at twelve o'clock.—Upon this motion a long discussion arose, and upon a division, the proposal to recommit the bill was rejected by 98 to 54.

THE COERCION BILL.—The debate on the Coercion Bill was resumed and again adjourned. The House rose about a Quarter to One.

MR. COBDEN'S HEALTH.—A League Journal gives a formal contradiction to prevailing rumours that Mr. Cobden is afflicted with a "mortal" disease. It admits, however, that he is "worn by his incessant labours," and that he himself recently said—"When I have done with corn I must go to grass."

IBRAHIM PACHA AND HIS DOCTOR'S BILL.—It is generally known that Ibrahim Pacha spent a few months in the south of France, for the benefit of his health, and that an eminent medical man, Dr. Lallemand, left his practice for a considerable time, to attend on the son of Mehmet Ali. Nothing was arranged as to the fees or the salary of the M.D., until two or three days before Ibrahim Pacha was to leave Paris, and then he sent 50,000 francs (£2000) to Dr. Lallemand. This sum was not considered satisfactory by Dr. Lallemand, who had been building castles with the magnificent sum he expected from the Pacha, and he therefore respectfully submitted that he considered his fees should be estimated at 200,000 francs (£8000). It was a source of great vexation to Ibrahim to have undervalued the services of Dr. Lallemand, but yet he did not make up the donation named, but sent £4000 more to the learned physician, who then declared himself satisfied with the total received, *vide licet*, £6000.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

A great many Railway Committees have been sitting during the week, but no result of essential importance has been obtained. On Monday, no less than twenty-one Committees on Groups of the House of Commons and three of the House of Lords were sitting. With all this array of strength, there was not much progress in clearing away the bills on the various lists.

In Group II., on that day, the Committee decided that the preamble of the Cornwall Railway was proved, with the exception of the Doullboys Branch. They gave no opinion as to the central line.

In Group XIV., the preamble of the bill for making a railway from Chislet to Margate was declared proved.

The Standing Orders Committee in the House of Lords declared that the Buckinghamshire (Tring to Banbury), and the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal, Railway, and Harbour Bill, were in compliance with the standing orders.

The Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Extension (No. 3) Bill, and the Edinburgh and Northern (Tay Ferry) Bill, which is one of the innumerable branches of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway, were also agreed to.

The preamble of the East and West India Docks Bill was granted in Group XVI.

The Great Leitner and Munster had the preamble of their branch from Kilkenny to Clonmel proved in Group LXV.

On Tuesday, in the House of Lords, the Committee on the Wisbech, St. Ives, and Cambridge Junction Bill, and the Lynn and Ely, the Lynn to Spalding, and the Eastern Counties Extension Bill, came to the resolution of passing the preambles of the bills. The clauses of the bills were then gone into.

In Group XIII., the Committee on the Ayrshire and Galloway declared the preamble not proved.

In the case of the Glasgow and Belfast Union, the Committee decided that the preamble had been proved.

In Group LXVII., the Committee passed the preamble of the London and Birmingham Grand Junction, and Manchester and Birmingham Railway Amalgamation Bill.

In Group LIV., the Committee pronounced decisions in the cases of three of the competing bills before them, as follows:—That the preambles of the London and Birmingham (Coventry to Nuneaton Extension), and the Coventry and Nuneaton (Birmingham and Leicester) Railway Bills were proved; and that the preambles of the Direct Birmingham and Leicester and the Leicester and Birmingham Railway Bills were not proved.

The London and Windsor Bill received its *quiescent* on Wednesday, in Group XX., which has been engaged a weary length of time with the numerous competing short lines out of London towards Windsor.

On Thursday, in Group XVIII., the Committee declared that the preambles of the Exeter, Yeovil, Dorchester, and the London, Salisbury, and Yeovil Bills were proved, and that the preamble of the Exeter (Great Western) Bill, promoted by the Great Western Company, was not proved.

IRELAND

DEMONSTRATION TO SMITH O'BRIEN.

The *Limerick Reporter* gives a inagloquous account of a demonstration to Mr. Smith O'Brien on Thursday (last week), consisting of a procession and what is called a "monster *soirée*." The procession is thus described:—

"At an early hour might be seen thousands wending their way from every point of the compass, and before eleven o'clock the town was literally filled with human beings, almost mad with joyous excitement. The procession pursued its way along the Shelbourne-road until it came to Kinavane's field, opposite Barrington's-quay, where it was arranged it should halt, for Smith O'Brien to address the people, and the procession break up. Of all the sights of this eventful day, that was the most grand, as the vast multitude, with their thousand banners, filed in perfect order, and seemed an organised army, save that it was unarmed. They opened a passage for the triumphal chariot, and loud and long was the cheering when it gained its halting place."

Mr. S. O'Brien's speech consisted chiefly of attacks upon English policy. He asserted that the late victories on the Sutlej were gained principally by Irishmen, and went on to observe that the only reward for the Irish blood that had been shed was a coercion bill.

The *soirée* was held in a store belonging to Mr. H. N. Seymour, at Mardyke, near Rutland-street. The walls and pillars were beautifully ornamented with evergreens, roses, &c. Several transparencies and paintings, belonging to the Temperance Societies and Trades, were also hung in various places against the walls, among which were portraits of her Majesty, in regalia, and Prince Albert, in the uniform of a Field Marshal.

About half-past eight o'clock the hon. member entered the banquet-hall. His reception was most enthusiastic. He was dressed in the uniform of the '82 Club, and was accompanied by the Mayor, who presided.

Mr. O'Brien, in responding when his health was proposed, alluded to his imprisonment, and having asked whether, in the course he took in refusing to attend English and Scotch Railway Committees, he had done wrong, was met with loud cries of "no." He then referred to the reports of dissension having sprung up among the Repealers, and said:—I am most happy to have the opportunity of assuring you, that between me and the other individuals who are prominent in the Repeal movement, and especially between me and our illustrious leader, there is not the slightest separation. (Tremendous cheering.) I should think very ill of the patriotism of the humblest man amongst us who would not be prepared to co-operate with his bitterest enemy for the achievement of Ireland's freedom. How much more, then, I should be ready to co-operate with one who has taken every opportunity, ostensibly I would say, to proclaim—nay, to exaggerate—my political exertions, of whatever value they may be to the Irish people. Gentlemen, Mr. O'Connell stands at this moment, as he always stood, the undoubted leader of the Irish people. (Cheers.) I believe that those—I was going to say false friends of Mr. O'Connell, but I will say his over-zealous friends—who wish to persuade you that amongst the Repeal party or any section thereof, there is any disposition to overthrow his leadership. (Cheers.) I know not any individual, and I need not say, on my own part, that I am the last man in the community who would lend himself to such an attempt. (Hear, hear.) No, gentlemen, as long as O'Connell lives, he shall have the guidance of the Irish nation; so long he shall be the leader and the guide of the Irish people. (Cheers.)

After a number of speeches, the guest, chairman, and principal persons retired, amid the most vehement cheering for Repeal, O'Connell, and O'Brien.

Mr. J. M. Namara proclaimed that in future Mr. Smith O'Brien should be called "The O'Brien." (Great cheering.)

DEATH OF THE HON. THOMAS FRENCH.—The Hon. Thomas French, of St. Brandon's, Galway, brother of Lord French, died on the 11th instant, after a protracted illness.

ANOTHER MURDER.—The particulars of a shocking "agrarian" murder—the first after an unusually long interval—are given in the Kilkenny papers:—"At about eleven o'clock on the night of Thursday (last week), a farmer named James Fennel, residing at Knocknadoge, near Castlecomer, returning from the fair of Kilkenny, was shot dead by a low-sized man wearing a dark frock coat, who immediately crossed the ditch and ran away in the direction of Castlecomer. The deceased had been at the time driving his car, on the road near Webbborough, in which were seated with him his young son and a servant girl, and two men named Mulhall were in his company, one in front and the other in the rear of the car, but no attempt whatever was made by them to arrest the assassin." James Boyne, the brother-in-law of the deceased, has been arrested on suspicion. Fennel, about six months since, was put into possession of a farm occupied by the prisoner, and the parties have been on bad terms since. The appearance of the prisoner fully corresponded with the description of the assassin.

MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.—

On Monday night a man murdered his wife in Gore-street, Toxteth-park, Liverpool. The report of the murder reached the ears of Inspector Maddox, about half-past eight o'clock that evening. He was on duty at the time near St. James's Church, and he lost no time in reaching the spot and ascertaining the particulars. Unfortunately, on entering a wretched cellar in Gore-street, occupied by a joiner, of the name of Richard Wignall, he found that there was but too much foundation for the rumour. Wignall was standing in the middle of the floor, apparently in a state of great alarm, and his wife was lying dead upon a bed. The Inspector having made a prisoner of the husband, despatched a messenger for Dr. Cameron, of the South Dispensary, who, on his arrival, found that all chance of restoring animation was utterly hopeless. She had received a severe cut on the head from some blunt instrument, and the wound was bleeding. She had also several contusions on the breast, arms, face, and other parts of the body; but the injury on the head was evidently the immediate cause of death. The prisoner, who made no denial of the guilty act, was conveyed to the bridewell. He is about twenty-seven years of age. It appears that he had been married to the deceased about seven or eight years, and that they had two children, who are still living. He was out of work for some time past, and the consequence was, that he was in very distressed circumstances. The deceased was about twenty-five years old.—A Coroner's inquest was held on the body on Wednesday, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

The schooner *Freak* has arrived from Lisbon, with news to the 4th instant. This vessel brings intelligence that at length the much-dreaded crisis, so long anticipated, had arrived; the banks and all the public companies having tobacco contracts, &c., having suspended their payments, and paper was made a legal tender. Should such a state of things continue long, it was feared one-half of the trading population of the country would be ruined.—No Ministry had been completely formed, though the Duke de Palmella continued Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mouzinho de Albuquerque, Minister of the Interior. Saldanha and Soute were expected to join. The city was perfectly quiet; but the Revolutionary party, who were about sixteen miles distant, were coming in, and threatening to enforce their own views and wishes.

We have since received accounts to the 10th instant. A letter of that date says—"The insurrection is beginning to subside, but only partially. In most parts of the country, the people, having obtained all they wanted, are quietly returning to their homes. The Minto and Iras de Montes insurgents, who had mustered in great force round the Opera, under the direction of a Junta, presided by Don Fernando Villa Real, were the first to set the example of submission. The insurgent bodies assembled at Coimbra and Santarem—the two rallying points for all the furious Exaltados—were not, however, to be managed so easily. They are under the direction of a Junta, headed, till within the last few days, by Mr. Passos Manuel; and it is said, muster from 5000 to 6000 men, including a corps of volunteer cavalry, and the 9th regiment of foot. The advanced guard of the



RUA DAS PORTAS DE STA. CATHARINA, LISBON.

insurgents is now at Villa Franca (only 20 miles from this city), and is headed by the famous Manton, one of the chiefs of the arsenal revolt in 1838."

In Lisbon all is now perfectly quiet. The theatres are open again, and everything (saving the marching out of troops) wears as peaceable an appearance as if there never had been any commotion. Commercial transactions, however, continue to be much cramped by the suspension of Bank payments. Bank of Lisbon notes fell to a discount of 6½ per cent., but have since risen again about two per cent.

The *Diario* of the 10th contains declarations of submission received from the Juntas of Vizeu, Guarda, and Guimaraes, all of which, however, are anterior in date to the renewal of the rupture between the Government and the Santarem Junta."

The Cabrais have published an absurd manifesto at Cadiz, accusing the Duke of Palmella of an intention to have them assassinated.

We have taken this opportunity of engraving a specimen of the street architecture of the Portuguese capital—the "Rua das Portas de Sta. Catharina." Like most of the streets, this is steep and inconvenient: the houses, however, are very lofty; and to the right of the view is a boldly sculptured fountain. In the distance are seen a portion of the fortifications, and one of the conventual buildings, which are the most striking and imposing edifices of Lisbon.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.

YESTERDAY week, the Annual Meeting of this Society was held at their House in the Adelphi, for the Distribution of Prizes; this being the ninety-second Session



MESSRS. MINTON'S PRIZE JUGS.

of the existence of the Institution. The President of the Society, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, had been announced to take the chair; but, shortly before the appointed hour, a communication was received from Buckingham Palace, to the effect that an accident which the Prince had met with during the morning, would prevent his Royal Highness from being present.

Soon after twelve o'clock, his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, accompanied by his interpreter, and attended by Major Dickson, arrived at the Society's House, and on alighting, were received by the Vice-Presidents, headed by Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. His Highness was then conducted to the Great Room, and was most courteously received by the meeting; and Sir Edward Codrington, the hero of Navarino, was duly installed in the chair. The rencontre was a somewhat strange one; but the gallant Admiral having recovered from the effect of an unlucky allusion, commenced the business of the day.

Ibrahim Pacha soon began to consult his interpreter, Nubar Effendi, for an explanation of what was going on. His Highness was much interested with the distribution of the prizes, and the nature as well as merits of the inventions for which these were awarded. Several of the persons who gained medals were mechanics: Ibrahim was, at first, puzzled to ascertain to what class they belonged; but observing their horny hands in receiving the medals, exclaimed in an undertone to Nubar Effendi, "These are working people, after all." A pretty and ingenious young lady was called up to receive a medal for a drawing of flowers, and she had the presence of mind to offer his Highness a very graceful courtesy as she retired; Ibrahim returned the compliment by a marked and extremely courteous bow. On another occasion, the Prince joined in a general round of applause offered to one of the boy artists, by clapping his hands very heartily—laughing loudly all the time.



FELIX SUMMERLY'S PRIZE TEA-SERVICE.

Sir Edward Codrington informed the Prince of the manner in which the Society had endeavoured to show their sense of his personal merits, and of the high honour he had done them by being present, which was interpreted to him by Nubar. Ibrahim then rose, and, addressing himself (in Turkish) to the meeting, uttered in a rapid and energetic manner a few highly impressive sentences, his auditors, including his suite, standing all the while. The interpreter, when the Pacha had concluded, stated the sentiments of his Highness in French.

When the Pacha had concluded, Sir Edward Codrington alluded before the assembly to the fact of the Pacha who now honoured them with his presence having once been his enemy; but he was certain that no sentiment of enmity remained in the mind of their illustrious visitor, who doubtless recollected that each did his best for the service of his country on the occasion to which he referred. Nubar Effendi rendered the exact purport of these "untoward" observations to Ibrahim, who very coolly replied that the memory of the past did not remain with him, but that it was better to bury all such recollections, and not to dig them up again, for, said the Prince, "There is a proverb in my country, which says, it is not fair to remind any one of his misfortunes." Having said this in a dignified, and, at the same time, a very significant manner, the Prince rose, and being conducted to the carriage by Mr. John Scott Russell, the Secretary, and the Vice-Presidents, his Highness quitted the Adelphi amidst a general cheer.

The Prizes distributed were for inventions or improvements in agriculture, chemistry, the mechanical and fine arts, and manufactures, of the useful and domestic class. The large gold medal was awarded to Mr. T. O'Brien, of Dublin, for his improved method of making bread from Indian corn. To Mr. M. Ricardo, of Brighton, for a machine for registering the speed of railway trains, the gold Isis medal; and the same to Dr. Ritterbandt, for the prevention of incrustation in steam-boilers; and like rewards were given to Mr. Albano, C.E., for his patent cannabic composition; and to Mr. Warriner, for essence of beef, from Australia. We have engraved a few of the Prizes in Design: these are two model jugs, for which Messrs. Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent, received the Silver Medal and ten guineas: the raised devices upon these jugs, as well as their outline, are very beautiful. The other specimens are from a model earthenware tea-service, in one colour, with much of the beauty of the antique form; for these, the Silver Medal and ten guineas were awarded to "Felix Summerly," whose clever guide-books and admirably-illustrated works for children have so frequently received commendation at our hands. Indeed, there are few popular teachers who so well understand the adaptation or the common-sense of art.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

LORD WORSLEY, M.P.

Though a great political party generally agrees on all great questions, and though its leading opinions are mostly "in a man expressed," yet there is often a section that dissents on one or more subjects, and acts for itself on those occasions on which those specific questions are involved. Thus the Whigs as a body have accepted the principles of Free-Trade, and have aided in carrying the abolition of the Corn-Laws; but the time is not very distant when they might have been described as advocates of a fixed duty, and some of them have never conceded even that, but remain staunch to the principle of Protection in its fullest extent.



LORD WORSLEY, M.P.

Among this now very small section of the Whig party, Lord Worsley occupies the prominent place. He and Mr. Cayley are almost the only organs of that section in the House: it was the latter gentleman who, on a recent occasion, made a singularly able speech in favour of Protection, rendered memorable by his quoting, in his peroration, the whole of the ballad, "Woodman, Spare that Tree," and the inimitable skill with which the Premier met it, by quoting the ode of Horace to the tree in his garden, that nearly killed its owner by falling on him—"te, triste lignum, te caducum:" it was one of the happiest applications of a classic quotation we ever heard.

Lord Worsley is the eldest son of the Earl of Yarborough, and represents the North Division of Lincolnshire. He has sat in Parliament since 1830, voting with the Whigs, with the exception we have stated. His Lordship is about thirty-seven years of age. He has not recently taken a very active part in the debates of the House.



IBRAHIM PACHA AT THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, ADELPHI.

LAUNCH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S NEW
SCHOONER YACHT, AND VISIT OF HIS SON, THE
GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE, AT COWES.

ALTHOUGH so many beautiful models of naval architecture have been launched on the waters of the Medina during the present season, the sight-seeing taste of the public does not appear to have in the least diminished; for never did this fashionable rendezvous appear more brilliantly gay than on the morning of the 10th instant—the day appointed for the launch of this splendid model of “a floating palace.” Probably, greater excitement was manifested by the expected visit of the Grand Duke Constantine at East Cowes, who had intimated his intention of being present to witness the launch of his father's yacht.

The Royal Yacht Squadron House Battery was in readiness to blaze forth a Royal salute, as well as from the several guns on the private wharfs of the inhabitants along both shores of the harbour. Yachts of every denomination, as well as the numerous foreign shipping then at anchor in Cowes Roads, were decorated with a profusion of bunting “low and aloft;” and the *coup d'œil* was truly magnificent. In the immediate vicinity of the launch, flags and evergreens were suspended from house to house across the street. The flag-poles fronting the Foreign Consulates displayed their national ensigns, and were otherwise dressed with signal flags. Countless boats studded the harbour with fashionables, whilst the more humble class of her Majesty's subjects—the artisans of the building yards, crowded the very ships in frame.

Towards noon all was anxiety, every eye was turned to the eastward in the expectation of witnessing the approach of her Majesty's steamer, with the Grand Duke. At a quarter-past twelve, there being no prospect of his arrival, and the tide having turned, preparation was made for the launch; and, in the absence of the Grand Duke, the lady of the Russian Vice-Consul, at the port, J. H. M. Struben, Esq., of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, named the yacht by gracefully casting a bottle of *lacryma Christi* “broad on the bow,” giving to those in the immediate vicinity a taste of its contents. The *Queen Victoria*, for such the vessel has been named (by our gracious Queen at the special request of the Emperor), then glided along the ways until she was released from her marine cradle, and floated on the Medina.

A prettier or more graceful model of naval architecture, we will venture to say, was never launched.

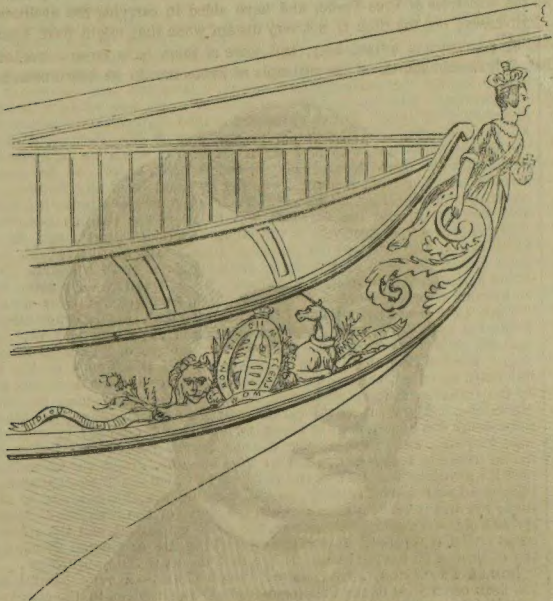


FIGURE-HEAD OF THE EMPEROR'S YACHT.

The dimensions are as follows:—

	New Measurement.			Old Measurement.		
	Feet.	Tenths.		Feet.	Inches.	
Length aloft ..	95	5	98	7	
Keel for tonnage ..	—	—	93	1	
Breadth ..	22	6	24	11	
Depth ..	12	0	12	3	
Tonnage	N. M. 150	3006	O. M. 258	2	
		3500			94	

Shortly after the launch, the yacht was conveyed to the sheers, where she received her lower masts, and was afterwards moored in the stream, and visited by a number of persons the same afternoon.

The internal decorations of the yacht will be of the most *recherché* description; the state cabins fitted with rosewood and bird's-eye maple. The yacht is to be



LAUNCH OF THE EMPEROR'S YACHT AT EAST COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.

furnished with a carved bust of “Queen Victoria,” for her figure-head, with the sceptre in the right hand and the orb in the left, the mantle in graceful folds. On either side of the *trail boards* will be the Royal arms and supporters.

She is to be manned by a crew of thirty hands, all Welchmen; twenty-one of whom, with the Master, have already arrived, and have taken charge of her—every man being five feet nine inches in height; and a finer and steadier set of men were never seen together, on board a yacht, most of them being the *Galatea's* men, and who sailed in that yacht, in her match with the *Water Witch*.

It must certainly be gratifying to the feelings of Mr. White, to find that his scientific acquirements have reached the notice of his Imperial Majesty; for, we believe, when that gentleman was commissioned to build this yacht by Lord Mount Edgumbe, the Commodore of the Royal Western Yacht Club, he was not aware that the yacht was to be ultimately destined for so august a personage as the Emperor himself. The celebrity of the *Water Witch* and the *Daring*, in the late experimental cruises having led his Imperial Majesty to select their builder as the designer and architect of a yacht for his Majesty's own private use.

There are many rumours afloat as to the command of this fine vessel; but we believe that none more likely to credence than that she is to be sent to Russia, with the present crew, under the command of Mr. Powell, and will there be taken charge of by the Grand Duke himself.

On Saturday, the town of Cowes was honoured by a visit from the Grand Duke Constantine and suite, for the purpose of inspecting the schooner yacht. On the approach of the *Lightning* steamer, with the Russian flag at the fore, a Royal salute was fired from the Royal Yacht Squadron House Battery, as also from several yachts which were moored off the harbour. Shortly after, the yacht took up her moorings in the Roads: the Grand Duke and suite, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador; Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, and

several other officers, embarked in the Admiralty barge, and proceeded to the Royal Yacht Squadron House, where they disembarked; and, after a brief stay there, returned in the barge, and proceeded towards East Cowes, accompanied by the Russian Vice-Consul, in his boat. In this order, at half-past two o'clock, the distinguished party disembarked on Mr. Joseph White's premises. The Duke, on landing, was received by the clever builder, and conducted along a temporary platform erected for the occasion, to the yacht, which he minutely inspected, as, also, the gentlemen of his suite; and, after remaining on board about three quarters of an hour, returned to the barge, and was conducted to the Fountain Pier. The distinguished party then landed, and proceeded in two carriages on a tour through the Island, visiting, in his sojourn, Carisbrooke Castle and the Under-cliff; returning the following day, by the way of Ryde, to Spithead.

CHEPSTOW HORTICULTURAL AND FLORICULTURAL
SHOW.

On Thursday, the 11th inst., the romantic ruins of Chepstow Castle were the scene of the Third Show of the Chepstow Horticultural Society. “The effect,” says the *Beacon* report, “was enchanting and magical. Indeed, the forgone associations connected with the spot chosen by the Committee, viz., ‘the Castle,’ for the Exhibition; the contrast of its modern uses to its primitive intentions, when each masonry tower bid defiance to the hostile intruder—when ‘the eastern portal was defended by two massive latticed gates, iron bolted and bound, and by two ponderous portcullises;’ as a whole, it could not be contrasted with the past, but call for reflections of the most pleasurable nature.”

“Chepstow presented an unusually gay appearance;—the Castle towers were decorated with flags, as also was the shipping in the river. The beautiful vessel



HORTICULTURAL GRAND FETE IN CHEPSTOW CASTLE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1846.

lately launched (the *Rajah*), was gallily decorated in honour of the occasion; its rigging entirely new, and, with its numerous flags flying in the breeze, formed a conspicuous point of attraction. Some delay was occasioned in the arrangements at the Castle, by the non-arrival of the *Wye* steamer from Bristol at its expected time, but it did eventually come, and was crammed to excess with a joyous and goodly company from Bristol and its neighbourhood.

Upon landing, each party was welcomed to the hospitality for which Chesham is proverbial; and, to wile away time till the opening of the doors at the Castle, cars, phaetons, and carriages of all kinds, were in requisition for Tintern and Wyndeliff.

Upon entering the first Court, the visitors were agreeably pleased with the cool and picturesque appearance that was presented. A large quantity of handsome and ornamental flower-baskets were on the greensward, exposed for sale. Proceeding onwards, the beautiful band of the 37th Foot was heard pouring forth the most popular melodies; and, upon entering the second Court, a brilliant spectacle presented itself. A splendid marquee or tent was erected at the immediate entrance, on the left hand. The band of the 37th Foot was stationed at the upper end of the Court. The tent was decorated without, in the most tasteful manner. On either side of the front entrance was a banner, with inscriptions—on the one, "United we stand, divided we fall"—on the other, "Chesham Horticultural Society." Proceeding onwards, the Chapel was entered, where refreshments of a superior description were to be procured; and we would here state that the supplies reflected great and deserved credit to the caterer, Mr. Howell, confectioner. The upper Court was next attained, wherein was erected another large tent, containing specimens for exhibition, and a show table for the cottagers.

"The interior of the Grand Tent was most imposing: the entrance presented a beautiful display of fruit, more especially strawberries and grapes; those of the latter, sent by Sir J. Smith, Bart., and F. Bailey, Esq., were remarkably fine. The Cape Ericas were splendid specimens, as were also the Fuchsias. One particular point of attraction was the specimens of parasitical plants exhibited by Messrs. Maule and Sons, of Bristol. In the Green, a splendid specimen of the *Clethra arborea*, exhibited by James Jenkins, Esq., particularly attracted notice, as did the Campanula of Captain Story. The Upper Tent was deservedly attractive from the display of cut flowers and vegetables; where all were good, it would be invidious to mention any parties; suffice it to say, that the Exhibition was of a character and on an equality with the highest Horticultural Show in the kingdom."

We must not, however, omit to notice the courtesy of the indefatigable Honorary Secretary and Committee of the Society, who so satisfactorily superintended the business of the Exhibition.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 21.—Second Sunday after Trinity—Longest Day.
MONDAY, 22.—Battle of Vittoria, 1813.
TUESDAY, 23.—Akenhead died, 1770.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day.
THURSDAY, 25.—No real night till the middle of July.
FRIDAY, 26.—George IV. died, 1830.
SATURDAY, 27.—Saturday rises at 10h. 54m. p.m. in S.E.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending June 27.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H.	M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H.	M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H.	M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H.	M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H.	M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H. M. A. M. H.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Julia" will find the Portrait, &c., in No. 138 of our Journal.
"Newtown."—We do not believe that any such act was ever passed.
"Πολυ μῆτις Ὀδυσσεύς."—The daughters of an heiress quarter their mother's arms. When an heiress dies, her arms are marshalled on her hatchment on an escutcheon of pretence in the centre of her husband's shield.
"J. M. H."—We believe that there exists at the Horse Guards no regulation against the granting of commissions to persons of the stature mentioned by our Correspondent.
"E. S. W."—St. Jee, will obtain all the information he requires at Messrs. Grindley and Co.'s, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross, or Cornhill.
"L. E. G."—Government allows no pay to a county magistrate.
"Ludwigsmaster."—The tenth year of her Majesty's reign will commence on the 21st of June.
"W. C. C." and "A Subscriber."—See next "Tracts for the Trains."
"A Constant Reader," Marylebone.—"Taylor's Short-Hand, improved by Harding." It is possible, but rarely politic, to report an ordinary speaker verbatim.
"J. F."—co. Longford.—Sheridan has pronounced vase to rhyme with base and caso; Walker gives it with the s like z; Elphinstone sounds it as if written vasez, which Nares considers an affected pronunciation. Who shall decide when, &c.
"M. B."—The depreciatory comparison of "a brass farthing" may, possibly, have arisen in patterns for coins being of brass, and of less value than the current coin.
"Dunmow."—We cannot decide which of the four readers is to have the Supplement; but, to prevent the recurrence of the difficulty, we recommend each reader to subscribe himself.
"G. T. S." had better consult a solicitor.
"J. L. E." is thanked, but we have not room for the illustration.
"A Subscriber's Brother."—Pas à present.
"A Reader and Subscriber."—Wayland Smith's Cave is in the parish of Lambourn; White Horse Hill, in Uffington; both in Berkshire.
"A Student, K. O." is thanked for the "great facts;" we will not lose sight of the matter.
"Lotterings in Lambeth."—Declined.
"Jeremy Peitch."—Certainly.
"J. G."—The lighting of Rome with gas has only just been decided on; and we are not in possession of the contractor's name—i.e. if he be chosen.
"Child Harold."—In the event of the resignation of the present Ministry, the Duke of Wellington would not necessarily resign his office as Commander-in-Chief.
"Brevity" should be the soul of the letter in question. Your "cart-ropes" letters to comparative strangers have little chance of being read.
"G. B."—The final is pronounced in Chandos.
"Newham."—A Duke is styled "His Grace," and "The Most Noble;" a Marquis, "Most Honourable;" and an Earl, a Viscount, and a Baron, "The Right Honourable."
"W. J. P."—No one who has not attained the age of twenty-one can exercise the elective franchise.
"Juvenis Nauticus."—The Naval Cadets, after a certain period of service, become Midshipmen. Their pay is £1 2s. per month; that of a Midshipman, £2 8s.
"Alpha," Edinburgh, is thanked; our large View will be from a Drawing made expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
"Grammatici" have quoted the passage incorrectly: it is—
"—and then, the justice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lined,"
—not "and good capon." This correction, we presume, will settle our Correspondents' dispute.
"L. L." may purchase the Opera of the "Sonnambula" at any Theatrical book-seller's.
"J. N." Liverpool.—"Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding." A knowledge of the art of printing is not requisite for Short-hand reporting.
"W. P." Runcorn.—The widow of the testator will not be entitled to the property unless she has complied with the conditions of the bequest.
"M. A. B." Newport.—The name is Napoleon Louis, as we have given it: not Louis Napoleon.
"A. B. C."—The question as to a Gallery for Ladies in the New House of Commons is not, we believe, definitely settled.
"Daphnis" is thanked for the intelligence.
"N. T." Bristol.—The marriage can only be dissolved by Act of Parliament.
"A. V." cannot, in law, be a party to any agreement, during his minority.
"D. D." is, we think, correct.
"F. C. S."—Received.
"J. J. B." South Mimms.—See the Launch Illustration in our present No.
"C. P." Congleton.—Our present Volume will be completed next week.
"An Old Subscriber and Admirer."—The Railway Illustration is in the Engraver's hands.
"R. T." should look out: there are many minor changes consequent upon a change of Ministry; but, if matters turn out as he anticipates, his chance of success will be but small.
"A. Z."—Flaxman's Lectures on Sculpture.
"An Imminister Subscriber."—See the Memoir and Portrait of Mr. Walter, M.P. for Nottingham, in No. 16 of our Journal.
"Artium Magister" is thanked for his letter as to the placing of the Wellington Statue; it is, we believe, decided that it shall occupy the Green Park Arch.
"Theresa's" Lines are of uneven merit.
"Piscator."—We cannot settle the dispute whether the Otter destroys eels, which, in their turn, destroy the spawn of trout and salmon. The Otter is, certainly, a good fish hunter and fish catcher.
"Jno. W. B."—The popular translation of "Agenda" is "Things to be done." Among divines, sometimes Agenda signifies things which a man is bound to perform, in opposition to credenda, which he is bound to believe. It also denotes the service or offices of the church.
"S. C. T."—Taylor's Short-Hand, improved by Harding.
"Nimrod" is thanked for the Sketch, which is, however, too slight for engraving.
"P. G." Wrexham.—We have not a History of the Augsburg Confession at hand; and, without it, we cannot satisfactorily reply to our Correspondent's question.
"Perigrinator."—There has not yet been any railway opened from Prague.
"J. W." Islington.—Thanks.
"Sturdy" had better consult one of the works on the Jesuits lately published.
"J. G."—We have not room for the long article on the Agricultural Labourers of South Hamts.
"M. de Wardo."—Newspapers for Bohemia are charged 2d. each, if posted in England; they must be prepaid.
"M. S. J."—The least troublesome route to Ostend is direct by steamer from London. A Belgian passport alone is necessary, countersigned by the Prussian Consul, which will be valid at the different frontiers. The Paris and Strasburg Railroad is not opened, but diligences run constantly. English is spoken at all the chief hotels; and English notes and gold are taken with the greatest alacrity, but a letter of credit from a good London Bank will be found most convenient.
INELIGIBLE.—"The Dream," by W. L.

The debates have lately partaken of the prevailing heat of the atmosphere—political acrimony has run almost as high as the degrees of the thermometer. In the Lords, the temperature has been pretty equable, considering the importance of the measure under discussion, and how closely it is presumed the passing of it will affect the personal interests of many members of that august Assembly. The Ministerial majority stands at 33—two divisions on amendments to the Corn Bill having given that number. It may, therefore, be considered as settled.

But, in the Commons, the debates have been far fiercer. The Coercion Bill, as it deals with force, seems, by a kind of sympathetic action, to awaken violent feelings in those who discuss it; or, rather, it is made the object on which the anger and ill-will engendered by other matters, are expended. The Protectionists, headed by Lord George Bentinck, refuse to assist the Ministry in passing a measure giving extraordinary powers, on the ground that they have no confidence in it: we do not wonder at this withdrawal of support—it is, in itself, consistent enough, and nearly inevitable. But, as exhibited upon this particular measure, it is attended with a contradiction: the same party has sanctioned the same measure, and agreed to its principle, by supporting the first reading. If inconsistency is only to be met by inconsistency and change, politics and parties will be thrown into inextricable confusion, and present a complete Parliamentary puzzle—they are, indeed, not very far from that consummation at present.

The opposition to the bill would have been better placed on the delay of the measure, so protracted as to be wholly irreconcilable to the plea that it was imperatively necessary for the protection of life; but those who have once supported it, are hardly absolved by any change in the Minister on other subjects, from continuing their allegiance on this. Nature, however, is frail, the nature of politicians forming no exception to the rule. The embers of old differences burst into flame whenever they are stirred, and there is a kind of vengeance that suffereth not Prime Ministers to rest. It is keen and vigilant, availing itself of all occasions and many weapons, striking in the present with a blade sharpened upon the enmities of the past, that often lie far closer to the surface than many who gaze on the generally calm waters would imagine. Thus, Mr. Disraeli has invoked the "political Nemesis" to revenge upon the Sir Robert Peel of 1846, the alleged conduct of the Sir Robert Peel of 1827 to Mr. Canning. This long-deferred infliction of a penalty resembles that historic justice so well described by Mr. Canning himself as a power that

Visits ancient sin on modern times,
And punishes the Pope for Caesar's crimes.

The details of the political quarrels and intrigues of twenty years ago can be but imperfectly known to any but the immediate parties to them. We know that the conduct of Sir Robert Peel to his illustrious colleague has been often impugned; he joined the section of the Tory party (for then Conservatives were not) that resisted to the utmost the concession to the Catholics of the rights of freemen; and we know that, in a very short time afterwards, Sir Robert Peel was the Minister by whom those claims were conceded. The secession of Peel from Mr. Canning must have embarrassed that Minister; and the language, the bitter, foul-mouthed abuse (let no one imagine that violence of speech first came in with the Reformed Parliament) with which Mr. Canning was assailed by some members of that party, gives some colour to the charge that he was, by that section, "hunted to death;" we have heard the details of gross personal insults that were offered to Mr. Canning through the profession of his mother, we have heard of many things that would go far to substantiate the charge, and it is certain that the immediate relatives of Mr. Canning always asserted that his death was hastened by the persecution he was subjected to. But, except that he did not prevent it, we have never seen any evidence to connect Sir Robert Peel with that conduct. Granting that there is little chivalric generosity in his disposition, he never narrowed and intensified his animosities to persons; he was always too keen a watcher of the signs of the times to commit himself to deadly enmities with men to whose opinions he was, perhaps, coming round. It was only the underlings of party, the Knatchbolls and Dawsons, whose zeal got the better both of forbearance and discretion. It is the retribution for having acted with such a party, without sharing its feelings, that Peel now suffers under. And whether he is guilty or not of the double dealing Lord George Bentinck imputes to him, it has very little to do with the Irish Coercion Act of 1846; yet such is the tendency to the discussion of what is personal rather than public, that it has been the prominent point in two nights' debate!

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Instructions were received at Frogmore House this morning, from Clarence House, St. James's, for the mansion to be got ready for the reception of the Duchess of Kent, who will arrive from London to-morrow afternoon. Her Royal Highness will remain at Frogmore during the visit of the Court to the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and her Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by some of the Royal family, will leave town to-morrow, by the South Western Railway, en route to Osborne House. The Court is expected to remain at her Majesty's Marine Residence, in the Isle of Wight, for about ten days or a fortnight. The Queen and the Prince Consort are fully expected to arrive at Windsor for a short period about the second week in July.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace for Osborne House, Isle of Wight, yesterday, for a sojourn of about three weeks, according to present arrangements.

CHURCHING THE QUEEN.—On Wednesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, the ceremony of Churching the Queen was performed in the Private Chapel at Buckingham Palace, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were present only his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, and the Master of the Household.

THE INFANT PRINCESS.—The christening of the infant Princess is fully expected to take place at Windsor Castle, early in the ensuing month; upon which occasion, it is stated, their Majesties the King and Queen of the French, accompanied by the Duchess of Orleans, who will be one of the sponsors, will pay a visit to this country. The names fixed upon by her Majesty, for the youthful Princess, are "Helena Augusta Victoria," the sponsors being her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. The Duchess of Orleans is a near relative of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and, as a Protestant, is the only member of the French Royal Family who could perform the duties of sponsor to an offspring of our Royal house.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER FOR THE CONTINENT.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by her Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and her suite, left Marlborough-house at half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, to proceed, via South Eastern Railway, to Ramsgate, en route for Ostend. The train with her Majesty arrived at the Ramsgate terminus, after an agreeable journey, at four minutes after one o'clock. In passing from the platform to the ante-room, a little girl, daughter of Mr. Coxhead, the station-master, presented her Majesty with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. The Royal party immediately proceeded from the station direct to the place of embarkation. A German band at the station struck up the National Anthem when the Queen and suite appeared. The whole line of route was densely crowded with people. After a short delay, the commander of the steamer, Master Samuel B. Cook, gave orders to prepare for getting the vessel under weigh. Earl Howe and the Earl of Denbigh, then took leave of her Majesty, and came ashore. A royal salute was discharged from the ordnance on the Cross Wharf, and the coast-guard on the East Pier fired a feu de joie in honour to her Majesty. Her Majesty arrived at Ostend on Tuesday evening, a few minutes before eight o'clock. She was received on landing by Sir Hamilton Seymour, G.C.H., by Gen. Crockenberg, A.D.C. to the King of the Belgians, and the authorities of the town. A guard of honour was in attendance, and on her arrival salutes were fired by the packets belonging to the South Eastern and Continental Steam Company, General Steam Navigation, &c. Her Majesty appeared in excellent spirits.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—It is said that an alliance is definitively settled between Viscount Maidstone, only son of the Earl of Winchelsea, and Lady Constance Paget, second daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

FETE AT SION HOUSE.—The Duchess of Northumberland gave a magnificent *fête champêtre*, on Tuesday, at Sion House, Isleworth. About four hundred of the leading aristocracy assembled. The band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) were in attendance, to enliven the scene by their performances. The conservatories and pleasure-grounds were thrown open, and in the corridors tables were laid out with the choicest delicacies of the season. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knebeck and Lady Augusta Cadogan, arrived at a quarter to five o'clock. The Royal Duchess was welcomed by the Duchess of Northumberland, a royal salute being fired, and the military band striking up the National Anthem. The Duke of Cambridge was absent from the gout.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL.—We learn that the Duke of Bedford and Lord John Russell have received accounts from Genoa, announcing the serious illness of General Lord William Russell. But faint hopes are entertained of his recovery; the letters from his lordship's medical attendants have prepared the members of his family for the worst.

DEATH OF LADY DOVER'S DAUGHTER.—We regret to learn that the Honourable Miss Ellis, daughter of Lady Dover, and sister of Viscount Clifden, expired on Sunday morning, after an illness of only two days. It is a severe shock for the family, for not the least apprehension was entertained of her eventual recovery.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. PETER GRILLION.—On Monday, Mr. Peter Grillion, the well-known proprietor of Grillion's Hotel, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, died under the following awfully sudden circumstances:—Between nine and ten o'clock the unfortunate gentleman was standing in the rick-yard on his farm at East Acton, superintending the erection of a rick of hay, when he was suddenly observed to stagger and fall to the ground. He was immediately picked up and conveyed into his residence, and Mr. Clubbe, surgeon, of Acton, sent for, but Mr. Grillion never rallied, and expired just after the arrival of the surgeon. The melancholy event has occasioned much regret in the neighbourhood, where Mr. Grillion was highly respected.

INQUEST ON THE LATE COLONEL PIERCE BUTLER, M.P.—Mr. Carter held an inquest on Tuesday, at the Ordnance Arms, York-road, Lambeth, on the body of the Hon. Colonel Pierce Butler, aged 72, M.P. for Kilkenny, whose death occurred under circumstances detailed in the following evidence:—Richard Green, a police constable of the L division, said that on Saturday night last, whilst on duty at Astley's Theatre, he was requested to accompany a gentleman, named Clark, to the house where the deceased resided, in York-street. He did as requested, and found the door of the back room on the first floor locked from the inside. Having forced the door, he discovered the deceased sitting in a chair, and quite dead. Witness noticed a bottle of medicine standing on the mantelpiece, but nothing indicated that he had taken any deleterious mixture.—Mrs. Eliza Fernandez said that the deceased had regularly resided in her house for several years, during the parliamentary season. Deceased was the son of Viscount Mountgarret. Saw him last alive on Saturday. He was seized with a shivering resembling the ague. Witness proposed to send for medical assistance, which he, at first, refused, but afterwards he sent her to Mr. Farmer, a chemist, of the Westminster-road, who gave him a mixture, of which he took one dose. At five o'clock she heard deceased cough, and at seven o'clock, on her husband returning home, he went to inquire whether he could be of any service to the deceased, but he could get no answer. Their apprehensions becoming excited, the door was forced, and the deceased was found in the position described. Mr. William Culverwell, licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, said he was sent for to attend the deceased on Saturday night. On his arrival, he found him dead, and he had been so some time, probably three or four hours. He had no doubt deceased died from natural causes. He had suffered for some time from an internal disease. Verdict—"Natural death, from general decay of nature."

FIRE AT BERMONDSEY-WALL.—On Tuesday night, shortly before eleven, a fire broke out upon the premises in the occupation of Messrs. Bayley and Son, sail-makers, about the centre of the narrow thoroughfare denominated Bermondsey-wall. The building abuts upon the Thames, and is adjoined by the extensive erections, eastward, belonging to Messrs. Somers, corn-merchants, and westward, by the granaries in the possession of Messrs. Begbie and Young, corn-factors, of Mark-lane. Engines from the various stations were speedily upon the spot, but some delay was experienced in obtaining a sufficient quantity of water from the mains on land, and meanwhile the floating engine poured vast bodies upon the flames from the Thames, then not far from ebb tide. From the exceedingly combustible nature of the stock in the building in which the fire originated, the fire progressed with fearful rapidity, notwithstanding the efforts made to subdue its fury; nor was it safely quenched until the whole of the premises of Messrs. Bayley and Son were completely gutted, the stock consumed, and the adjoining premises seriously injured. It is supposed that the fire originated through a quantity of linseed oil having leaked from a cask in one of the upper floors.

BOILER EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES.—A very painful sensation has been occasioned in the neighbourhood of Walsingham, in the county of Durham, by the explosion, on Thursday (last week), of a boiler, at the Tow Law Iron Works, by which two men and a boy have been killed, and several others more or less injured. It appears that there was a small engine of about twelve-horse power attached to the foundry, for the purpose of driving the fan-blast and grinding loam. The engine-house was an extensive building, with a large chimney, and adjoined the foundry. During the day, the engine apparently worked as well as usual; but about five o'clock in the afternoon the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, carrying away the entire roof of the engine-house and the chimney, the engine itself being forced through a brick wall of five feet thickness into the foundry. The engine man was buried among the bricks and rubbish, and when found presented a dreadful spectacle, one of his hands and both his legs having been blown off, one above the knee, and the other lower down. His face was severely scalded, and his bowels protruded. The other man killed was a labourer in the foundry, grinding loam, and the boy who was working at the same place. Though killed by the engine and brickwork falling upon them, their bodies were not disfigured. The other persons who have been injured by the explosion are expected to recover. The shock was felt to a considerable distance, and the houses in the vicinity shook as if moved by an earthquake. The boiler was broken into fragments, some of which were blown over the houses adjoining. It is said that part of the boiler was red hot, which shows that there had been a deficiency of water.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Thomas Cheesman, who was last week remanded on the charge of cutting the throat of Frances Sanders, was brought up again on Monday last for further examination, when the young woman, whose life had been attempted, although in a very weak state, appeared to give evidence, and the prisoner was then committed to take his trial at the next assizes at Maidstone.

THE LATE CASE OF SHOOTING IN DRURY-LANE.—The youth, John Graham, who recently shot a man named Thomas Blewett, in Drury-lane, was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday. The evidence was precisely the same as that given at the Police-office. Mr. Clarkson, on the part of the prisoner, contended that the occurrence was purely accidental. The Jury, after about five hours' consideration, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the prisoner was ordered to be discharged.

THE SELF-ACCUSED ROBBER AND MURDERER.—We recently gave an account of the examination of a young man, named Henry Norman, who pretended to have committed several murders and robberies. Norman was arraigned at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, charged with stealing gold and silver moneys to the value of £50, the property of William Hoof, his master.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and handed in a paper to the Bench, which was read by the Common Sergeant to the Court. It ran as follows:—"That your humble petitioner, in pleading guilty to the offence with which he stands indicted, wishes the Court to take into consideration that he was not a responsible agent at the time of committing the act; and that, in committing that and other crimes, he does but follow the path of destiny marked out for him. As, however, such crimes should not go unpunished, he begged to make three propositions to the Bench. The first was, that he (the prisoner) should play the learned Judge a game of billiards, a hundred out of the board; secondly, that he should play him a game of draughts, best two-out of three; and thirdly, he should play him either at chess or cricket: that if prisoner was the winner, he was to be set free; if on the contrary, he was content to be hanged by the neck on the following morning until he was dead." Whilst this extraordinary petition was being read, the prisoner kept grinning and staring about the court in an apparently deranged state.—The Common Sergeant inquired of several of the officers, and also of Mr. Cope, the governor of Newgate (under whose surveillance the prisoner has been), whether there was any ground for thinking him insane.—They all said, decidedly not.—The Common Sergeant sentenced him to seven years' transportation; observing that, if there was any ground for supposing him insane, there would be ample time to discover it before he left Newgate, and then the sentence could be reversed.

ALLEGED ASSASSINATION NEAR DRURY-LANE.—On Wednesday night, shortly before ten o'clock, the vicinity of Drury-lane was the scene of alarm. It appears that loud screams were heard to emanate from the kitchen of the house No. 3, Feathers-court, occupied by a man named Hannan and his wife, and in an instant after, a female rushed from the house into the court, bleeding profusely from a frightful wound in the neck. The poor creature stopped, and fell into the arms of some neighbours, who had assembled round the house. She was sensible at the time, and exclaimed, "Oh, my husband has stabbed me." The unfortunate woman was carried to the shop of Mr. Walker, surgeon. On examination, a large wound was discovered in her neck, on the right side, in length upwards of three inches, and completely dividing the external jugular on that side. The woman was conveyed in a fainting condition to King's College Hospital. The alarm created by the occurrence, drew the attention of the police to the spot, and the husband was instantly taken into custody in the passage of the house and conveyed to Bow-street police station. In answer to interrogations, he said his name was John Hannan, that he was a bricklayer by trade, but got his living by selling play-bills at the Princess' Theatre and carrying boards. He denied the charge against him, and said if anything had happened to his wife she did it herself. At the time of the screams he had just come home, and was on his way to the kitchen, but had not seen his wife since three o'clock in the afternoon; that previous to that he pawned his coat and they spent part of the money in drink together, and that his wife, who is a cripple and walks with a crutch, had been continually drunk for the last three weeks. He added that he was the father of the child playing as General Tom Thumb at the Adelphi. He had been searched, as also the house, but no weapon had been found, nor was there any blood on his clothes. The woman is in a very dangerous condition, and she persists in the statement that her husband stabbed her with a white-handled knife, but the knife has not been found.

Mr. Toppfer, the celebrated Genevese writer, author of "Voyage en Zig-zag," &c., died at Geneva, on the evening of the 8th inst.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

The House having resolved itself into Committee on this bill, the Duke of Richmond moved the amendment of which he had given notice, granting compensation to tenants for unexhausted leases.

Lord Aberdeen, Lord Stanhope, and Lord Ashburton followed. The Duke of Richmond's amendment was negatived without a division, and the House adjourned at nine o'clock.

The third reading to be taken on Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House was very much crowded this evening, and considerable excitement prevailed. Sir R. Peel having given notice that he should vindicate himself from the charges made against him, on Monday night, by Mr. Disraeli. There were a great many Peers below the Bar.

SIR ROBERT PEELE'S VINDICATION.

About half-past five o'clock, Sir R. PEEL rose, and, in moving the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the Protection to Life (Ireland) Bill, expressed his regret that it should be necessary for him to avail himself of, perhaps, a doubtful privilege, for the purpose of making a personal explanation; but he doubted whether there was any member in whose estimation he would not fall, if he did not avail himself of the earliest opportunity of noticing the accusations made against him on Monday. He thanked the House for the general forbearance towards a public man in defending himself against an accusation which might have been brought forward any time during the last twenty years, when the evidence would have been stronger, and he might have had better evidence for his defence. Since 1827 there had been great and fierce political conflicts, and he had thought in 1835 that the events of 1825, 1827, and 1829 had ceased to be remembered. When the attack was made on him on Monday, he had to send to his country residence for the whole of the correspondence. He had been collecting papers and newspaper reports to defend himself against these charges which had been made against his veracity and honour. He listened to the charges with the calmness resulting from the conscientious conviction that they were not founded in truth, but yet with the anxiety naturally resulting from the lapse of time which had taken place, and which had deprived him of the evidence of those who had heard what passed. He could now only deal with the evidence at present brought forward; and, if there were other evidence, it ought to have been brought forward before in common fairness. If other evidence were brought forward this evening he would appeal to the House for time to meet it; but with regard to the evidence now before the House, if he did not show that the charge was utterly without foundation, he should retire from the House that night with great discomfort. The noble Lord (Lord G. Bentinck), who had been a Member of Parliament in 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1829, and who had been Private Secretary to Mr. Canning, thought proper to bring forward, in 1846, the charge that he (Sir R. Peel) had objected to act with Mr. Canning in 1827, on the ground of the opinions of Mr. Canning on the Catholic question, he having, in 1828, told Lord Liverpool that his opinions on the Catholic question were changed. The charge was without foundation. He had never told Lord Liverpool that his opinions were changed, but finding himself in a minority on that question, he asked Lord Liverpool to relieve him from the responsibility of the Government of Ireland. Thus it rested until the Member for Shrewsbury (Mr. Disraeli), on Monday, thought proper to insinuate that there was a letter of his (Sir Robert Peel's) in existence to Lord Liverpool, written in 1825, and stating his change of opinion. If that letter were in existence he challenged its production, and he had pledged himself if he had any such letter to produce it. The charge was that he had communicated his change of opinion in 1825 to Lord Liverpool, and that he had, in 1829, distinctly avowed that in 1825 such a change of opinion had taken place, and that charge was grounded upon a report in the "Mirror of Parliament," to the effect that he (Sir R. Peel) had informed Lord Liverpool, in 1825, that the time had arrived when something ought to be done; upon a report of the *Times*, containing the same words; and upon a reference made by Sir E. Knatchbull to that report. He was also charged with a *suppression veri*, and that he had, for unworthy purposes, mutilated a report in "Hansard." With regard to the first question, he would refer to the course which he took in Parliament in 1825. Was it consistent with the idea that he had stated to the head of the Government that his opinions were changed? In that year he had opposed the motion of Sir Francis Burdett, in favour of Catholic Emancipation, on the 28th of February, 1825, which motion was carried by a majority of 30. On April 21, the bill came on for a second reading, and, in opposing this motion, he said that he gave all credit for conscientious motives to the hon. member for Armagh (Mr. Brownlow) in changing his opinions; and that if he (Mr. Peel) had changed his opinions, he should not hesitate to avow it. He had confined his opposition to the bill through every one of its subsequent stages; and it was not probable that he would then have gone to the Earl of Liverpool, and stated that his opinions had changed. It was after the 10th of May, when the bill had passed a third reading, and he had been also beaten on other measures connected with emancipation, that he had told Lord Liverpool that his position was untenable; and he requested to resign. It was subsequently agreed that he should remain in office, and the Catholic question should be made an open question. That was after the bill had been rejected by the House of Lords, and after Lord Liverpool had made a more decided speech against the Catholic claims than he had ever made previously. On the 26th of May, in allusion to the alteration of opinion avowed by Mr. Brownlow, he had again stated in the presence of Mr. Canning, that his opinions remained unaltered; could he have done this in the presence of Mr. Canning if he had written such a letter to Lord Liverpool as that to which the honourable gentleman had alluded? Sir Robert Peel, in conclusion, said the attacks made upon him had rallied round him public sympathy—(loud cheering)—and on that, and the justice and generosity of that House, he placed his fullest support. (Cheers.)

Lord G. BENTINCK read extracts from speeches in the "Mirror of Parliament," and insisted that his charges against Sir R. Peel were well founded.

Lord J. RUSSELL considered Sir R. Peel had completely exonerated himself from the charges laid against him.

Mr. DISRAELI defended himself from the observations that had been made on his late speech.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Mr. BICKHAM ESCOTT, and Lord SANDON, spoke in vindication of Sir R. Peel.

Mr. NEWDEGATE continued the explanation unsatisfactory.

Mr. HUME, Lord MORPETH, and Mr. C. VILLIERS, spoke in favour of, and Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN against the vindication.

The debate was adjourned.

The House rose at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER AT BRUSSELS.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived in Brussels about half-past one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, by a special train from Ostend. All ceremony was dispensed with. Her Majesty, who appeared rather fatigued, proceeded immediately on her arrival in a private carriage to the Hotel de Bellevue, her suite following in another one.

ARRIVAL OF THE REIGNING DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, accompanied by his uncle and suite, arrived at Southampton on Thursday evening at six o'clock, in the *Polypemus* war-steamer. Immediately on his arrival, Captain Ellis and S. P. Edwards Esq., waited on his Royal Highness to receive his commands. At a quarter to eight his Royal Highness and suite left for London in a special train.

ELEVATIONS TO THE PEERAGE.—Sir James Graham, it is said, will be immediately elevated to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Preston. Lord Francis Egerton is, we understand, to be elevated to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Ellesmere.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WEST INDIES.—The West Indian mail-boat, the *Forth*, Captain Chapman, has arrived at Southampton, with the usual West India mails. She brings the large number of 238 passengers, amongst whom are Lord Elgin, Lady Elma (his lordship's daughter), Lady Charlotte Bruce and suite. All the West India islands were healthy, but the drought still continues in Jamaica.

NEW ZEALAND.—By the arrival of the ship *Augustina* at Penzance, papers from Lanceson, of the 28th of February, have been received. Through the medium of Hobart Town, accounts have been received at Lanceson, from New Zealand, announcing the capture of the pah occupied by the Chiefs Kawiti and Heki, on the 11th of January, after a cannonade which had breached it in several places. The loss sustained in the attack on our part was twelve killed and thirty wounded. The Governor Grey was present at the attack, and after driving the aborigines out, he published a proclamation offering a general amnesty, which appears to have been accepted by all but Heki, who had burned another pah, and had retreated into the bush with his tribe. There are no letters from New Zealand by the *Augustina*, so that no further particulars have come to hand.

EXPRESS RIDING IN AMERICA.—The account of the battles of the 8th and 9th, between the Americans and Mexicans, was brought by a boy only thirteen years of age, from Montgomery to Mobile, a distance of one hundred and ninety miles, in thirteen hours, during the night—he having to catch and saddle the horses on every occasion. He was rewarded with a purse of seventy dollars. The above is from an American paper, and, if true, surpasses every feat of the kind on record.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—A summer like the present has not been experienced for several years. The extreme mildness of the autumn and the early commencement and extreme heat of the summer weather induced a fear that the crop would suffer from the exhaustion of the moisture of the land, but happily, notwithstanding the excessive heat, the mornings have been cool, and on several occasions a slight degree of frost has prevailed. Thus, although the crops have been early forced forward, a check has been given which has served to strengthen the plant and increase the promised yield. Wheat was never in a finer condition, and the barley is improving. On dry land the want of rain is beginning to be felt. The hay in this and the adjacent neighbourhood has been stacked in excellent order. We have experienced two or three slight thunder storms, but the weather generally speaking, continues of the most superb description.—*Cambridge Advertiser*.

THE "RAMBLER" STEAM-BOAT.—This ill-fated vessel, on board of which so many persons perished at the time of the collision with the *Sea Nymph*, resumed her station between Liverpool and Sligo on Saturday last. During her trip she ran upon the Maiden Rock, near Belfast, and sunk. The crew and passengers were saved. The vessel, we believe, is a total wreck.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, Mr. Secretary Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and the Earl of St. Germans. The Council sat an hour.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF WATERLOO.—Thursday being the anniversary of the victory of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet to such of the surviving heroes of the contest as could conveniently attend. The dinner was, as usual, laid out in his Grace's large Banqueting Room. The band of his Grace's Regiment, the Grenadier Guards, was in attendance, and played at intervals during the evening.

ARTESIAN WELLS FOR LONDON.—The chalk beds of London are considered to be an unfailing source of supply of pure soft water. The metropolis south of the Thames is at present supplied from that river, and it need scarcely be said that the quality of that supply is not so pure as might be desired. Speculation, thwarted in railways, has, it appears, now been directed to sinking artesian wells for the metropolis, and, on Tuesday evening, a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark was held at the Bridge-house Tavern, for the purpose of hearing an explanation of the plans of the new company, the nominal capital of which is no less than £2,000,000. The explanations appeared to afford satisfaction to the auditory, but whether the plan will ever be carried into effect or not, time alone can show.

UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY.—The fourteenth annual meeting of this charity was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Tuesday. About 300 persons sat down to dinner. Mr. Baron Platt presided on the occasion. The amount of subscriptions announced was above £300. A number of toasts were given and responded to appropriately. The objects of this institution are to establish a general benefit fund, for rendering liberal pecuniary assistance in the events of sickness, inability through age or other infirmity, to earn the means of subsistence, and on the death of a member or member's wife. Also a casual fund to afford assistance by loans and gifts to law clerks, whether members or not, and their widows, in temporary distress.

REMOVAL OF THE WOOD PAVEMENT IN THE CITY.—The wooden pavement in the Old Bailey has been removed by order of the City Commissioners, and replaced with granite, except a small portion in front of the Courts.

THE WEATHER.—The temperature, though at the early part of the past week somewhat less than at the latter part of the preceding week, having been reduced by the fall of a few refreshing showers, has since become equally high; and on Monday at noon the thermometer stood at 82 degrees in the shade; at eight o'clock in the evening it was no lower than 76 degrees. On Friday, June 12th, the temperature was 10 degrees 4 minutes higher than the average temperature of the corresponding day for the same period of twenty-five years. The present season is, therefore, at once unusually hot, and, hitherto, unusually healthy. Last Thursday (the 18th) the temperature in the shade was 83.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births registered in the metropolis in the week ending June 13th, was 1331—being 22 more than in the preceding week, 17 less than the week before that, and 34 more than the week ending May 23rd. The number of deaths in the week ending June 13th, was 821, being 71 less than the average deaths of five springs, and 146 less than the average of five years. The mean temperature of the same week was 7 deg. 4 min. higher than the average temperature of the corresponding week for 25 years.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Warsaw Gazette* announces the arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Russia in that city on the 2nd inst.

The *Post Ampt Gazette* of Frankfurt has a letter of the 31st ult. from Cracow, stating that M. Kysalski had been attacked and robbed on the high road in Galicia, and left with his arms and legs broken with flails; that near Bochna three landowners have been murdered by the peasants; and that, near Tarnou, the wife of another landowner was murdered as she was returning from Cracow, where her husband had died in prison.

Letters from Bologna of the 4th inst. state, that the moment the news of the Pope's death reached that city, the authorities had thought proper to adopt military measures of precaution. It was reported that a new conspiracy had been discovered at Ancona, and that numerous arrests had taken place in that town after the attempt made against the life of M. Allegrini, commander of the Dragons, and member of the Military Commission. When that officer was attacked, he was walking with Captain Pauli, who vainly attempted to seize his two assassins. M. Allegrini's wounds, although severe, were not mortal. Five officers and non-commissioned officers had been arrested, and a portion of the garrison of Ancona was believed to be implicated in the conspiracy. Rumour stated that an Austrian flotilla blockaded the harbour of Ancona.

The Sardinian Government have, it is said, proposed to the Austrian Cabinets to submit to a third Power the differences which have arisen between those two Powers on the subject of salt and wines, and has left the choice of the arbitrator to the Cabinet of Vienna.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 1st, contradicts in the most positive manner the statement, in several of the German journals, that the cholera had declared itself on several points of the frontiers of Russia in Europe. It has not, says the letter, approached these frontiers.

A Berlin letter in the *Cologne Gazette* states, in positive terms, that the independence of Cracow is to be annihilated, even in name. The town is to be incorporated with Austria, but the other conditions agreed upon between the three Powers are not yet known.

A letter from Alexandria of the 29th ult., states the *Nile* steamer was getting ready for a voyage to Marseilles, to receive on board Ibrahim Pacha, on his return to Egypt.

The King and Queen of Naples have returned to their capital from their excursion in Sicily. They stopped for a day at Foggia, and returned to Naples by land. The King has just ordered that Brindisi, the ancient Brundisium, shall be declared a free port. It will, therefore, probably again become an important entrepot for the commerce of the Adriatic and the Levant.

Private letters from Rome allude to rumours that two Cardinals had died, and that a third had been murdered in that city. These letters state that Cardinal Micara had the best chance of being elected Pope, if French influence, which was strongly opposed to him, because of the liberal tendency of his political principles, did not prevent it.

A letter from Berlin of the 5th June says—"The celebrated painter Cornelius arrived a few days since at Berlin from Rome, where he had executed the cartoons of the fresco paintings commanded by the King of Prussia for the decorations of the Campo Santo, which is being constructed in the environs of Berlin. A magnificent serenade has been given to Cornelius, at which were present about 50,000 persons."

Letters from Cracow of the 4th instant mention that the Emperor Nicholas awaited the arrival of the Empress a short distance from that city. When the Emperor saw her Majesty's coach arrive, he darted towards the horses, and, seizing them by the bridles, opened the carriage door, and a most affecting scene took place in the presence of numerous spectators. The Czar afterwards got in, and sat down beside the Empress. About 100 peasants having been presented to him, the Emperor, knowing they had remained faithful to the Government during the late troubles, complimented them. His Majesty gave to each peasant a silver ruble, and ten ducats to those who had prevented the peasants of Galicia from entering Cracow, and promised silver medals to all of them.

The German papers announce that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, are to meet at Vienna in September next. They also confirm the reported robbery of the courier of the French Embassy at Rome of his despatches on his way to France.

The *Manchester Examiner* says that the following changes are contemplated in the Russian tariff:—The duty on earthenware of a single colour, not gilded and not having coloured patterns, and paying 4d. and 9-10d per English pound weight, is to be reduced one half. The better qualities of earthenware, now charged 12½d. per English pound weight, are to be reduced in the same proportion. The duty on coffee, which is now per cwt. 60. 7. paper rubles, will also be reduced one half. Tallow has been subjected to an export duty of about £2 3s. 4d. per ton; this duty is also to be reduced one-half. Cloths, black and green, silks of some kinds, and other articles, particulars of which are not yet known, will be reduced to the extent of 20 per cent.

A letter from Wessel, in Prussia, says:—"The daughter of M. Medling, a merchant of this place, was bit by a dog in March last. The wound, which was scarcely more than the scratch of a pin, healed up rapidly, and the girl appeared perfectly cured. On June 1, however, Mlle. Medling manifested symptoms of hydrophobia. Every one fled from her in terror, except her father; and, on his going up to pacify her, she bit him severely in the arm, and expired almost immediately after. The wound of M. Medling was immediately cauterised, but some apprehension is felt on his account."

A further arrival of ice has taken place from the United States of America. A ship named the *Itinade*, which has arrived in the St. Katherine's Dock, from Boston, U.S., has brought an entire cargo, consisting of 664 tons weight of the article.

The Brussels papers state that the Count d'Arsohot, the diplomatist, died on Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, at half-past two o'clock: the disorder of which he died was organic disease of the heart, combined latterly with peripneumony; he was in the 75th year of his age, being born the 12th of December, 1771.

A letter from Brussels, dated Monday, states that, during the *fête* on that day, on the occasion of the opening of the Railway, a fire broke out, and the crowd scamped off to the Chapelle du Palais, which was in flames. The Royal escort were carried away by the common impulse. The fire raged for about an hour and a half, and did much mischief. The archives of the town were burned, as well as the roof of the Chapelle.

The *Courrier Française* says—"We are assured that the Government has received from Tahiti news of the most serious character. Some sharp engagements have taken place between our soldiers and the natives of the different islands, for the subjection of which, M. Brunet had given orders. But the most serious fact is the connivance of English missionaries, who have openly sent arms and ammunition to the insurgents. Several cases of cartridges, concealed under Bibles and religious books, have been seized, the muskets have been found, abandoned by the natives on the field of battle, with the stamp of English manufacture."

A GOSSIP ABOUT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION

The Exhibition of the Works of Deceased Painters, always, to many, the most interesting of the year, furnishes us on this occasion with a peculiarly interesting selection. Its three rooms are filled with a collection of Portraits of "Persons illustrious in History, Literature, and Art."

Portrait Exhibitions may be the dullest, or may be the most amusing of all picture gatherings. Few things, except a family party, are more tedious than an ordinary family gallery, where the periwigged country squire, in his laced doublet of the time of Charles II., squints ominously on the leering lady by his side, represented, with all the satirical grace of Sir Peter or Sir Godfrey, as a shepherdess surrounded by the attributes of innocence; in which the eye travels along the costumes of succeeding reigns, rather than the individualities of successive generations of men and women: and where, whether from the dullness of the subject or the creeping tameness of the painter, all the faces seem copied from one model—the men, full-cheeked and dull-eyed; the women, fair and fat, and leering in a most unlovely display of their feminine attractions. But this Exhibition contains but few heads that have not round them the halo of some celebrity. It is the quintessence of the men who have made History, for the last three centuries embodied in forms of art, either interesting, as illustrations of the history of painting; or intrinsically valuable, as fine pictures.

But little arrangement has been employed, either historical or pictorial. Individuals and schools are strangely jumbled: something of the value of the Exhibition is lost by this carelessness. In some cases, however, there seems a certain sly intention in the juxtapositions, as when the feeble, fox-like face of Land is dimmed by the massive and broad-browed Luther that hangs alongside it; or, when a row of adjoining Reynolds enables the spectator to compare different degrees of deterioration and decay, and joyfully to contrast them with occasional, but, alas, too rarely recurring bits of fresh and unimpaired colour. In the selection of the celebrities, the directors have been catholic enough. We have monarchs and actors, Royal mistresses and Court poets, bluff admirals and rapt painters, women remarkable for virtue, and remarkable for the want of it; quondam notoriety of their own day, whose names are now scarce remembered; nobilities unacknowledged of their age, only to be more fully recognised by posterity.

In our notice of the pictures, we may take either a series of historical or artistic parallels. We may proceed by the walks of the men or the schools of the painters. We may stroll through the pageant-filled courts of Kenilworth, or Audley End, in company with Master Richard Laneham, and admire the exceeding quaintness of Elizabethan costume in the literal rendering of Zuccherro. We may lounge through the gay reception-rooms of Whitehall, or the glittering Mall, with De Grammont, in the masterly pictures of Lely, who appears here, as he really is in his finer works, a painter hardly inferior to Vandyke; and wind up at a pleasant gathering of the Dilettante Society in St. James's-street, to discuss claret and cornellans, French vintages, and Etruscan vases, in the lively society of Sir William Hamilton, Sir W. W. Wynn, and Sir Joseph Banks. Again, if we abandon historical reminiscence for artistic criticism, we may contrast the early dawning of art, exemplified in the elongated forms and flat bodies of "The Marriage of Henry the Sixth and Margaret of Anjou," with its advance, in the faithful character and wonderful finish and clear colour of Holbein, and its noon-day brightness, in the chastened splendour of the "Cornaro Family" of Titian; and then, having sat by its cradle, and traced its progress to manhood, follow it as it declines into the feebleness of our modern Hoppner and Philipps, retarded in its decay by the intervening glory of Reynolds.

How many men, looking at such pictures as the portraits of John Talbot and his wife (152 and 153), works of the 15th century (in which we recognise the originals of our Court card Kings, and Queens, and knaves, as square and gaudy in the forms and colour of the dresses, and as flat in the faces), can retain any predilection for early art, except for its historical value, it is hard to understand. That we should have men amongst us anxious to go back to the manner and manipulation of Holbein is little less extraordinary. If, indeed, instead of imitating the rigidity of his attitudes, and his diaphanous backgrounds, they were to strive after an equal truth of character, and subordination of accessories to important points, the admiration and study of these works might produce a more wholesome and sustaining fruit. The Cabinet Lenoir furnishes, through the kindness of the Duke of Sutherland, some curious and valuable early illustrations of French notables. There is a pencil head of Rabelais, inimitable in its Socratic irony of expression and life-like play of muscle. It is the real paradoxical Rabelais, who flashed from the magic lantern of his wit visions of high truth and lessons of largely informed wisdom, mingled with the most grotesque products of unscrupulous humour and rampant buffoonery. A more melancholy interest hangs about the drawing, by the same hand, of the ill-fated brothers Coligny, whose portraits are accompanied by a fragment of the bell which sounded the awful tocsin of blood on the night of the St. Barthélemy, while further illustration of the same wretched period is furnished by the portraits, by Janet, of that wayward and half-frantic bigot, Charles IX., with his wily yet hearty brother, Henry IV., and the feeble and treacherous Duc d'Alençon.

We have two portraits of Charles V.; one anonymous, in which he is accompanied by his son, Philip, the husband of our cruel Queen Mary; and the other, a magnificent full-length, by Titian.

"Bloody Mary" herself, with her most uninviting physiognomy, has found two painters—Holbein and Lucas de Heere. The two portraits are identical in feature and expression, and so prove the fidelity of the other; but the latter is of most mark as a picture. Nothing can exceed the cold and unfeminine harshness of the features: they present the *beau idéal* of the unhappy wife, the soured fanatical woman, and the suspicious and mistrustful Queen.

The period of Elizabeth, one of the most crowded with great names in our history, finds, as might be expected, numerous illustrations.

First, we have the Virgin Queen herself, the well-known portrait by Zuccherro, with her indescribable tiara, its jewels gleaming among her light auburn hair, which, in any but a Queen, we should call red; and her robe, embroidered with eyes and ears, quaintly typifying the watchfulness of the Queen, and, perhaps, the curiosity of the woman. We have the rash and impetuous Essex; stalwart Howards in abundance; the yellow stockings of Sir Nathaniel Bacon (painted, and very cleverly painted, by himself); the large-browed Raleigh; Sir Christopher Hatton, celebrated as the first unprofessional Chancellor, and the best unprofessional dancer of his time; and, last and greatest, *a*, if not the Shakespeare Portrait, by Burbage—in bad condition as a picture, but displaying a height of brow more marvellous than even the Stratford bust, and reminding one of the singular conical form of the head of Sir Walter Scott. This portrait may rank in the second class, for authenticity, after the Droeshout portrait, prefixed to the folio edition of 1623; the Chandos Picture, at Stowe, (which belonged to Davenant and Betterton); and the Jansons Portrait. With all these, it agrees substantially: and the probability is, that we may gather as accurate a notion of Shakespeare as he lived, as of any other remarkable man of that time.

We have several illustrations of the reign of James I., though no portrait of that monarch himself, except as an infant (in the picture by Zuccherro, belonging to the Drapers' Company), accompanying his beautiful and ill-fated mother, Mary, Queen of Scots. Her face, though the picture is one of the worst Zuccherros in the collection, is beautiful, even under the disadvantage of an unbecoming costume. This is much, when one sees what very "poor remains of beauty once admired" have been transmitted to us by the early English painters, as witness the Gorgon-like Jane Shore from Eton, in this exhibition, with an unmistakeable squint (which no regard for Rowe's heroine, or sympathy with her fate, will allow us to soften into a "slight cast," and an eccentric costume, consisting of nothing but a profusion of jewellery, which is remarkably suitable to the present weather, and reminds one of the summer attire of "a shirt collar and straps," so often sighed for during the last fortnight.

The mighty master of philosophy is there, Bacon; with a brow wide as his range of thought, and high as his own philosophic aspirations, but accompanied by a querulous meanness of lip and chin, which indicates that remarkable contradiction between the voices of head and heart, which has made him "the wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind," a puzzle to all who would fain believe that great powers and great goodness go hand in hand. But we feel that an attempt to compress all we have to say of this interesting exhibition into a single notice would be unworthy and unjust to its remarkable interest. We shall conclude our gossip upon it next week.

TO THE EDITOR.

Brazenose College, Oxford.

Having observed that, in the *Church and State Gazette*, I am included in the clerical list of seceders, I shall feel it a kindness if you will lend me the aid of your paper in contradicting that statement.

June, 17th.

EDWARD CASWELL.

Mr. Charles Dickens, according to the Genesee newspapers, arrived at Geneva on the 24th ult.

BREAK OF GAUGE.—The forcible and excellent Picture of the Break of Gauge which the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS published, has been put in evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the Southampton and Manchester Railway. The picture was put into a witness's hand, and he was asked if it represented the facts. Opposing Counsel objected, but the Committee, amidst great laughter, determined that the illustration should be received.—*Railway Chronicle*.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE OF A BOY AT DULWICH.—On Monday forenoon an inquiry, begun on Friday, was continued and concluded at the Flogh, Lordship-lane, Dulwich, before Mr. Carttar, the Coroner for Surrey, to investigate the cause of the death of George James Benwell, aged sixteen, in the service of Mr. G. W. Evans, a manufacturer of Figma tea, living in that lane. The boy was found with his hands tied and a weight round his neck, on Tuesday evening (last week), in a pond behind his master's house, and some injurious surmises made the inquiry of more than ordinary interest. It turned out, however, from the evidence of the lad's stepmother, that he talked before of self-destruction, and she had no doubt that he had destroyed himself. From the combined evidence of Mr. Evans, of his son, and several other persons, it was clearly proved that Mr. Evans was absent when the death ensued, and that he had used proper means to recover the body and restore animation on his return. The boy had left information, by writing with chalk, where his body was to be found. The Coroner and the Jury seemed quite satisfied that the evidence warranted the verdict they found—"That the deceased drowned himself in a state of temporary insanity."



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—THE VISIT TO THE NUN.—PAINTED BY MR. EASTLAKE, R.A.

We have, this week, engraved Mr. Eastlake's only contribution to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy—"The Visit to the Nun"—very sweet in colour, and, altogether, one of the most interesting pictures in the collection.

THE CONVENT.

Poor, broken-hearted victim, is it here
Thy youth and beauty, love, must pass away?

Lives all thy world within this Convent drear?
Is all thy life to fast, to weep, to pray?

Thou fastest; but thy soul is fondly fed
By memories of God's earth which will not die.
Thou weepest, but 'tis tears of love are shed,
Thou prayest, but love's idol gains the sigh.

Torn from the world when youth began to bloom
Upon thy cheek, as on the opening flow'r;
Nipp'd in thy heart's bud, here thou find'st a tomb—
Sackcloth thy bride-robe—ashes for thy dow'r.

Our Second Illustration is Frederic Tayler's "Roadside Travellers," from the Old Water Colour Society. As we said at page 311, in our notice of the Exhibition, the artist "gives us a soldier with his wife and children, adust and thirsty, with the beads of sweat upon face and brow, the boy drinking greedily from a pitcher, and the baby sprawling, charmingly, over the mother's shoulder, painted in broad washes, with sparing use of body-colour."



WATER COLOUR SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.—ROADSIDE TRAVELLERS.—PAINTED BY MR. F. TAYLER.

FETE IN CHELSEA HOSPITAL GROUNDS IN AID OF THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.



THE GREAT TENT, FROM THE AVENUE.



DUCHESS' STALL.

We have, upon several occasions, endeavoured in our columns, to advance the truly charitable work of establishing, upon a firm basis, in the metropolis, a Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.

The project of such an Institution originated in 1842. It was the first of the kind ever established, although, nearly 6000 persons die annually of consumption in the metropolitan parishes.

In the above year, the Hospital was opened at Chelsea; but it was soon found insufficient for the numerous claimants for admission; and, accordingly, the first stone of a new Building for the Institution was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in June, 1844; when, also, a Bazaar was held in the gardens of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, in aid of the Consumption Hospital Building Fund. This Fete will be found engraved in Vol. IV., p. 388, of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and so successful was the issue of the Bazaar, that £2000 were realised for the benefit of the Charity. This sum has been devoted to the building of a portion of the Hospital, which is now in course of being furnished for the reception of patients. An engraving of the entire Building, from the Architect's drawing, appeared in No. 98 of our Journal.

The Charity, from the first, has enjoyed the highest patronage; and in its subscription lists appear the illustrious names of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Duchesses of Kent, Cambridge, and Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia. Still, the New Hospital is only in part completed; and, to enable the Committee to carry the great work to a glorious accomplishment, they

have again appealed to the charitable public in aid of the building-fund, by holding a Second Bazaar, on the same site as before; the Gardens of the Royal Hospital having been again placed at their disposal by the unremitting kindness of the Governor.

Thursday (Waterloo day) and Friday were the days fixed for holding the Fete. For such a purpose, we know not of a more beautiful locality than the Gardens of Chelsea College; and its resources were cleverly made available. Upon the great lawn on the south side, next the Thames, was pitched a vast central marquee, 60 feet high, and 80 feet in diameter; at each corner was a smaller tent; there were others upon the upper portion of the lawn; and the Ranelagh Grounds, adjoining the College Gardens were thrown open for the occasion. In the four corner tents were the four stalls, at which presided the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Lady Shelley, and the Countess of Antrim. At other stalls in the grounds presided the Marchioness of Westminster, the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Comber, Lady Jocelyn, Lady Charlotte Berkeley, Lady Aylmer, the Honourable Mrs. Leicester Stanhope, Lady Easthope, Lady Wilson, Lady Hamilton, Mrs. Kingsley, &c. The stalls were much better stocked than usual—not with fancy work and useless nicknackeries, but with porcelain vases, glass, and articles of the useful and elegant class. Several artists, among whom were Messrs. Frost, Ward, Lance, Jutsum, &c, likewise contributed some of their exquisite water-colour paintings.

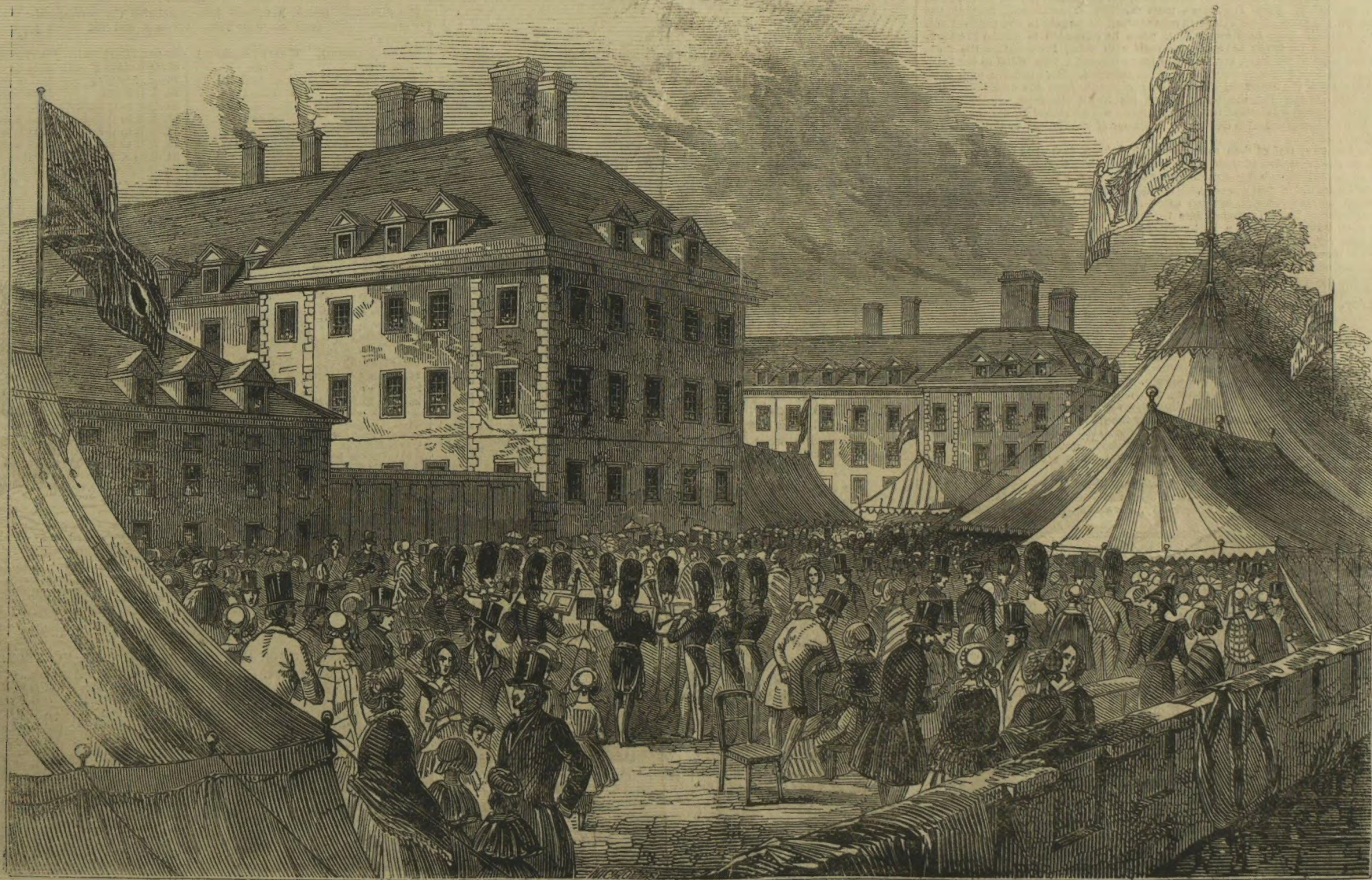
Upon the Great Lawn the bands of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and Coldstream Guards were in attendance on Thursday, and played alternately. The juvenile band from the Duke of York's School were to have been present, as in 1844, but were forbidden by the authorities. The day was one of tropical heat, but the company poured in at the rate of eighty per minute; and, throughout Thursday afternoon and evening, the attendance was truly brilliant. Early in the day, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester honoured the Gardens with a visit; and Prince Albert was expected.

The scene was, altogether, a truly splendid *coup d'œil*; and, we trust, will prove very productive to the funds of the Hospital.

Our artist has shown the great central marquee, with the principal promenade and the south front of the Royal Hospital. Another illustration shows the central marquee as seen from the Avenue leading to the Thames; and the third portrays a stall presided over by one of the noble Duchesses, who have so benevolently lent their high patronage and presence to further the interests, and accomplish the completion of this truly national undertaking.

Among the contributions we noticed, with much satisfaction, the continuation of a tale by Mrs. S. C. Hall, commenced in 1844, and sold by the gifted authoress at the first Bazaar, as well as at the Fete on Thursday. The proceeds, we are happy to learn, have already been very productive to the funds of the charity.

There likewise were well-appointed stalls, presided over by Mrs. Alfred Barnes,



THE GREAT LAWN AND TENT, CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

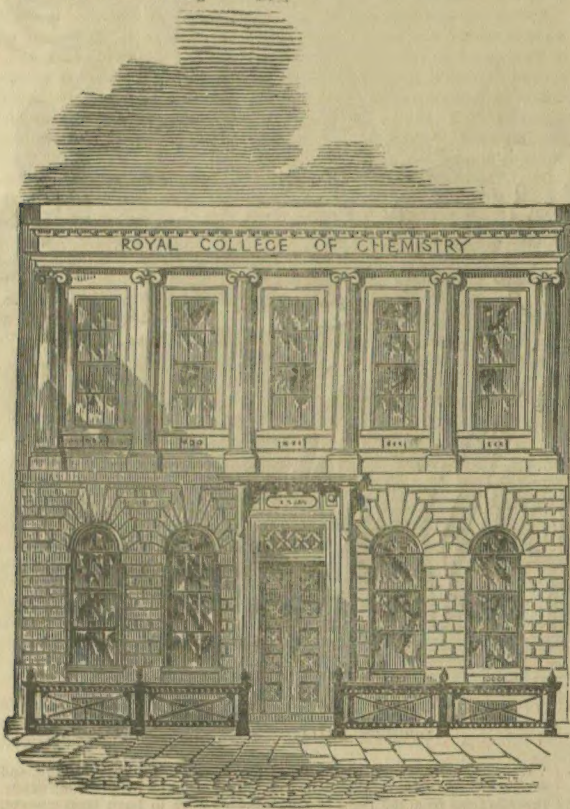
Mrs. Cooper Gardiner, Miss Kennett, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Robert Montgomery, Mrs. Hamilton Roe, Mrs. Philip Rose, and Mrs. Theophilus Thompson.

The arrangement of the stalls, &c., was under the superintendence of Mr. T. Behhaw, of Manchester: who was engaged expressly on this occasion, in consequence of his clever management of the late Manchester Exposition; and it is but fair to add that his success at Chelsea fully justified the choice of the Committee.

In conclusion, we feel that we should not sufficiently advocate the claims of this new charity upon "all who enjoy the luxury of doing good," did we not add that the Hospital for Consumption is for the reception of patients from all parts of the kingdom; so that its claims are not local, but general.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.

THE ceremony of laying the first stone of the new Laboratories of this Institution was performed on Tuesday, the 16th, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President of the College, in the presence of the Council and members. The Prince was attended by the Marquis of Abercorn; Earls Clarendon, Ducie, Antrim; Viscounts Palmerston, Sandon, Ebrington, Newry, and Marne; Chevalier Binsen, Charles Drouet, Esq.; the Lords Bishop of Norwich, Durham, and Oxford; the Dean of Westminster; the Right Hon. William Bingham Baring, M.P., Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., John Bright, Esq., M.P., Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P., William Marshall, Esq., M.P., Hon. Colonel Cathcart, Colonel Macdonald, Sir James Clark, Bart., Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart., Sir R. Westmacott, Sir Geo. Cayley; Professors Brande, Graham, Wheatstone, Redwood, Hofman, Blyth; Drs. Paris, Henry Holland, Proust, Southey, Grant, Pitman, and Spurzins. There was a brilliant attendance of ladies, among whom were the Countess of Clarendon, Lady Villiers, Lady Newry, Lady Needham, Lady Murchison, Lady Westmacott, &c.



THE LABORATORIES OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, HANOVER-SQUARE.

A handsome marquee was erected for the occasion, with a platform round the foundation-stone, capable of holding several thousands of spectators, which was crowded to excess by the friends of the institution.

On the arrival of his Royal Highness, he was received by the Council, who conducted him down to the stone. His Royal Highness looked remarkably well, and, on descending the steps to the scene of action, graciously accepted a lithographic print of the elevation of the College, which was presented to him by Mr. W. Welch, the clerk of the works.

His Royal Highness having skillfully performed the ceremony of laying the first stone, amidst the cheers of the spectators,

Lord Clarendon stepped forward and addressed the Prince. He said that he had been deputed by the Council of the Royal College of Chemistry to convey to his Royal Highness the humble expression of their gratitude for the great and important service he had that day rendered them by laying the first stone of the building in which their future researches and operations in the science of chemistry were to be conducted. After alluding to the patronage which his Royal Highness has so liberally bestowed upon the many valuable institutions of this country, Lord Clarendon spoke in the highest terms of praise of Dr. Hoffman, whose services had been secured to England, through the influence of Prince Albert with the King of Prussia—services which (his Lordship said) must have fulfilled his Royal Highness's most sanguine expectations. They did not forget the liberality of the Prince in contributing so largely to the funds of this Institution, and were fully aware that, when he consented to be the President of the College, he would not content himself with being President in the mere nominal sense of the word, but he would prove himself a true friend to the Institution, and one who was watchful over its interests. His Lordship, after commenting upon the beneficial effects likely to result from the establishment of these laboratories, and the patronage of his Royal Highness, concluded, by observing that he was confident that patronage would stimulate every member and student in the school to elevate the character of the College by their zeal and assiduity.

The Bishop of Oxford then said that he had been desired to follow the noble Earl in the expression of their heartfelt thanks for what his Royal Highness had just performed, though his thanks were expressed on a different ground. The Council were not of that class of persons who thought that philosophy tended to diminish the respect which was due to the Almighty; but, on the contrary, they considered that he who searched into the wonderful attributes of God's creation was more likely to look up in humiliating awe and devotion to the Almighty. The right rev. prelate contended that the science of chemistry was calculated to promote the welfare, not only of the arts, manufactures, and commerce of this country, but also of its religion; therefore, on behalf of the Council of the College, he begged to tender their most heartfelt gratification and acknowledgments to his Royal Highness for the great service he had conferred upon them that day.

Prince Albert, upon the conclusion of the Bishop of Oxford's address, said that it had given him great satisfaction and pleasure to lay the foundation stone of so noble an institution. The want of a practical school of chemistry had long been felt in this country, and he trusted that their institution would fully meet this want, and be the means of not only promoting the study of science, but also materially promoting the progress of art, science, manufactures, and even religion. In conclusion, his Royal Highness assured the members that they would find him ever ready to act with the Council when his services might be required, and to do anything that would promote the interests of the College.

This announcement was received with much enthusiasm by the assembled multitude, and after many cheers in honour of the Prince, and for the prosperity of the College, the gay and fashionable assemblage broke up, evidently delighted with what had taken place.

We annex an Engraving of the elevation of the Laboratories, designed by James Lockyer, Esq., architect to the College; and whose exertions, with those of Dr. Gardner, the indefatigable Secretary, have brought the institution to its present state of prosperity.

LONDONDERRY AND COLERAINE RAILWAY.—GRAND BLAST AT THE DOWNHILL TUNNELS.

THE novel nature of the undertaking proposed by the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway Company, has, from its first appearance before the public, invested that project with peculiar interest to scientific and the monetary world.

Lough Foyle, a deep indentation of the sea on the northern coast of Ireland, covers an area of about 60,000 acres. With the exception of the channel along the Donegal shore, leading up to the port and city of Londonderry, the tide in this lough does not generally rise more than six feet, and, at low water, a large portion of its area is left perfectly dry, exposing a slob formed of the richest alluvial deposit, capable of immediate conversion into valuable soil. The situation of the lough—almost land-locked, protected from the swell of the Atlantic by its narrow entrance, and sheltered from the prevailing westerly winds by the mountainous nature of the country on the Donegal coast—is such as at once to suggest the idea of facility for shutting off the sea, and reclaiming a great portion of the slob land. In the Session of 1837, an Act of Parliament, authorising this reclamation, was obtained, and two enclosures were made, winning from the sea about 4000 acres, upon part of which luxuriant crops have already been reared. In 1844, public attention became alive to the necessity for establishing railway communication between the important towns of Londonderry and Coleraine. The mountainous nature of the intervening country, rendered a line inland impracticable, and the idea was conceived of combining the Railway and the Foyle reclamation, making one embankment serve for both. With this object a Company was formed; terms were arranged with the parties in whom rested the powers under the Act of 1837; and, in the Session of 1845, the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway Company obtained its Act of Incorporation.

The length of line proposed by this Company is 39 miles, including a branch to the town of Newtown-Limavady—15 miles to be constructed on an embankment through Lough Foyle; and by which embankment about 22,000 acres of land will be recovered from the sea. Of this reclaimed land, 12,000 acres are set apart to cover the expenditure on the railway. The works are now so far advanced, that by the end of the present year the Directors anticipate being in a position to enclose and sell a portion of the land; and, as the works proceed, like portions may from time to time be enclosed and sold.

The line, after leaving Lough Foyle, proceeds eastward across Magilligan Point, and along the coast towards Coleraine. About seven miles from the latter town, and close to Downhill, the beautiful residence of Sir Hervey Bruce, Bart., it passes through the cliffs between Downhill House and the sea by two tunnels, one about 700 yards and the other about 300 yards in length. The works upon those tunnels have been some time in progress by the ordinary process of picking and blasting; but it being deemed necessary to expedite their construction, it was determined to effect the removal of the obstructing rock by one grand blast.

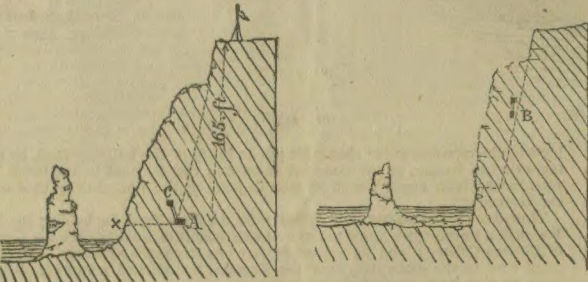
This blast, which was second only in importance to the great explosion of the chalk cliffs at the Shakspeare Tunnel, on the Dover Railway, came off on Saturday, the 6th instant. The mass of rock which it had been originally necessary to remove was at the western mouth of the large tunnel, and measured nearly 60,000 tons, the material being the hard basaltic stone, in which the coast of Antrim and Londonderry abounds; a large portion of this rock had been previously removed by the common slow process already named. Having resolved upon the large blast, Messrs. Bromhead and Hemming, the contractors, formed a heading or gallery into the rock, from the side of the cliff, 50 feet in length; at the end of this, a shaft was sunk, 22 feet to the level of the railway, as seen at C A; and again another gallery at the bottom, running at right angles to the first gallery, and further into the rock, was made for 10 feet. At the end of this was placed the large charge of powder, 2,400 lbs., shown at A. The whole was then well filled up, and tamped with clay and masonry, and the wires to convey the electric fluid from the battery through the charge were carefully arranged. The smaller charge, which was higher up in the rock, and which is seen at B, contained 600 lbs. of powder; and the gallery B F leading to it was about 70 feet in length; this was also tamped in a similar manner to the larger one. The galvanic battery, which stood on a shed on the top of the cliff, was a very powerful one, consisting of 18 cells, each cell about 14 inches square.

The operations were conducted by Mr. Hemming and Mr. Webb, Superintending Engineer to the Contractors. Mr. M'Leod, acting under Mr. Robert Stephenson the Engineer of the Company, was present, with Mr. Langon, and other civil engineers. There were also several Royal engineers and scientific gentlemen who had come from different quarters of the country to witness the explosion.

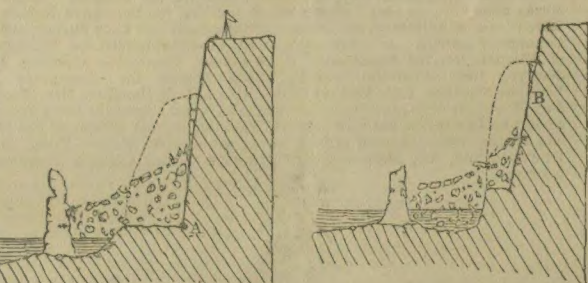
At the appointed hour some little delay occurred in connecting the wires with the battery; but, at half-past three o'clock, the two poles were united, and instantaneously the bottom of the rock was seen to heave out for a moment, the mass of rock above stood, trembled, and, cracking into a thousand fissures, rolled into the sea beneath. A deep and hollow sound was heard, like distant thunder, but no report. The quantity of rock removed must be upwards of 30,000 tons. The effect will be seen by referring to the accompanying profiles or sections taken through the lines a a b b, in the front view, both before and after the blast. The result, in an engineering point of view, was perfectly successful, and reflects the greatest credit on the gentlemen superintending the operation.

The unusual nature of the spectacle, the splendid character of the scenery in the neighbourhood, and the fineness of the weather, drew together an immense assemblage of spectators; in steamers from Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, and Londonderry, and vehicles of every description from the interior. After the blast, Mr. Hemming entertained upwards of 500 of the ladies and gentlemen in one of the tunnels, which was tastefully fitted up as a banquetting room, and lighted with a row of magnificent chandeliers, bearing 350 candles, and by 1200 variegated oil lamps. The effect was exceedingly beautiful, and elicited universal admiration. Toasts being warmly pledged to the success of the undertaking and the health of their generous host, the entertainment ended, the assemblage dispersed, and the proceedings of the day terminated without the occurrence of the slightest accident to cloud their success.

We annex an engraved Section or Profile of the Rock through the Lines, previous to the explosion.



ROCK BEFORE THE EXPLOSION.



ROCK AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

The dotted lines show the quantity of rock to be removed. A is the larger Chamber, containing 3400lb. of gunpowder. C, The heading leading to it, which is 50 feet in length. B, The smaller Chamber, containing 600lb. of powder. A x, The line of least resistance—50 feet. From A to the top of the Cliff—165 feet.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR ALEXANDER DAVID MONTGOMERY CUNINGHAME, BART.



This respected Baronet, who died at his seat, Corse Hill, near Ayr, on the 8th instant, was the eldest son of the late Sir James Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart., by Jessie, his wife, daughter of Thomas Cumming, Esq., representative of the Cumings of Earnside; and nephew of Sir Walter Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart., who, at the decease of John, 15th Earl of Glencairn, in 1796, claimed the honours of that noble and ancient House, as heir male of the Hon. Andrew Cuninghame, second son of William, fourth Earl. He was opposed by Sir Adam Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran, the heir of line; but no definite decision resulted. Sir Alexander has died unmarried, and is succeeded in the title by his next brother, the present Baronet.

THE HON. PIERCE BUTLER, M.P.



The Hon. Colonel Butler, who commanded the Kilkenny Militia, and represented the County in Parliament, was brother of the present Earl of Kilkenny, and fourth son of Edmund, late Viscount Mountgarret, by Henrietta, his wife, daughter of Somerset Hamilton, first Earl of Carrick. The Butlers of Ballyconra, from whom he descended founded by a younger son of the eighth Earl of Ormonde, were for centuries noted for their opposition to the English Government, and are the only branch of the Butler family which has retained its popularity in Ireland. In 1642, Richard, Viscount Mountgarret, its then chief, took up arms, under an apprehension that the extirpation of the Catholics was in contemplation; and, obtaining possession of the City of Kilkenny, was appointed General of the Irish forces, and chosen President of the Supreme Council.

Colonel Butler had, at the period of his decease, which occurred suddenly on Saturday, the 13th inst., completed his 72nd year. He married, in 1800, Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Marsh, Esq., of Lisburne, and has left a large family. In politics, the hon. gentleman was a decided Liberal.

DEATH OF LADY JANE MUIRHEAD.—This venerable lady expired on Sunday last, at the advanced age of 81 years. Her ladyship was only surviving daughter of John, third Duke of Athol, and, consequently, great aunt of the present Duke, and Viscountess Strathallen. She was born Dec. 2, 1764, and married Aug. 8, 1785, Mr. John Grosset Muirhead, who died exactly ten years since.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"One of the Number."—Your suggestion shall be considered; but we fear, from want of space, it is impracticable.

"M. N. Y."—Dublin.—The parties you name played only three or four light games, and as was to be expected, Mr. Horwitz was victor.

"D. C."—Huntley.—Thanks. They shall receive due attention shortly.

"Hanley Arms."—Apply to Mr. Lewis himself, at the London Chess Club. We believe the work to be out of print.

"H."—Hamburgh.—Your welcome communication has reached us safely, and shall be answered without delay.

"W. H. C."—R. H. B.—Aberdeen,—and "Bela."—If we can find room, we will next week give the solution you require.

"T. B."—Romney.—"The Chess-Player's Chronicle" is punctually published on the 1st of every month; and has been, without a single instance of irregularity, since its first establishment.

"W. H. F."—You may obtain Mr. Bryant's "History of the French Match," of Hastings, in Carey-street, or Hurst, of King William-street, Strand.

"Al Suli."—The positions from Greco are beautiful, and many of the best will bear republishing.—Enquire of Barthes and Lowell, the Foreign booksellers.

Solutions by "Hanley," "D. C.," "Chapel Rock," "Jeames," "P. Simple," "Marazion," "F. B. M.," "S. H. P.," "N. A. D.," "Sigma," "Alpha," "W. H. C.," "Ralph," "J. P.," "G. W. T.," "Al Suli," "G. A. H. and R. H.," "Alpha, Cambridge," "Blasenny," "Ludmagister," "Perseverance," and "G. A. S.," are correct.

** The Answers to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred till our next Number.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 125.

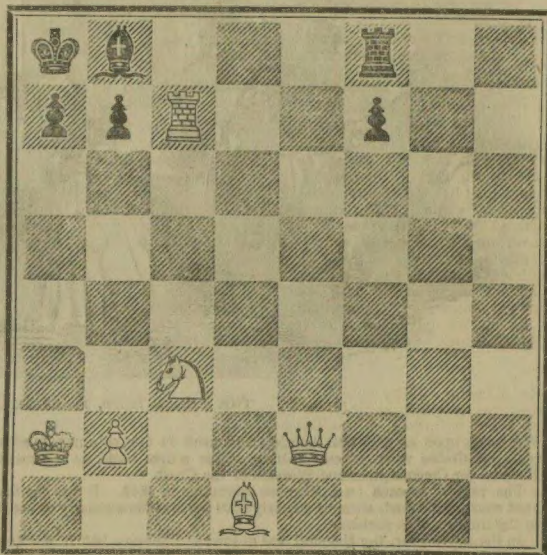
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 8th (ch)	K to B 3rd	4. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q or †
2. Q takes R (ch)	K to Kt 2nd (best)	5. B to Kt 2nd (ch)—	
3. Q to her B 3rd (ch)	Q interposes or *	mate	
4. B takes P (ch)		3. K to R 2nd	
		Q interposes &c.	
5. B takes P (ch)—mate		† 4. K to R 2nd	

PROBLEM, No. 126.

By M. KUPER, Teacher of Chess.

White playing first mates in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 13.—By M. KLING.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 6th	K at Q 4th	Kt at K 6th, and P	Kt at K B 2nd and
Q at K 2nd	Q at her R 7th	at K B 2nd	Q B 3rd
B at K B sq	R at Q 2nd		Ps at K 5th, Q 7th,
Kt at Q R 3rd	Bs at Q R 3rd and		Q B 6th, & Q Kt 5th.
	Q B 4th		

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 14.—By MENDREIM.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 5th	K at Q 2nd	K at his R sq	K at his 4th
Q at her B 4th	Q at Q R sq	R at Q R sq	R at Q R 2nd
	White moves, and wins.	P at Q 6th	B at Q R 5th
			Kt at K B 6th

White plays, and draws the game.

The following Game has been just concluded (by correspondence) between Durham and Stockton-upon-Tees. Durham had the black pieces and the move:—

BLACK (Durham).	WHITE (Stockton).	BLACK (Durham).	WHITE (Stockton).
1. K P two	K P two	27. Q B takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	28. K R to Q sq	Q B to K 3rd (A)
3. Q P two	P takes P	29. K R P one	R to K sq
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B checks	30. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	Q B to K B 2nd
5. Q B P one	P takes P	31. K R to Q 2nd	R to K 5th (i)
6. Castles	Q P one	32. K B to Q 3rd	R to K 8th (ch)
7. Q R P one	B to Q R 4th	33. K B to his sq (k)	R to K sq
8. Q Kt P two	B to Q Kt 3rd	34. R to K 2nd	R takes R
9. Q to Q Kt 3rd (a)	Q to Q 2nd sq	35. B takes R	K B to Q B 2nd
10. Q Kt takes P	K Kt to B 3rd	36. K B to Q B 4th	Q Kt P two
11. Q Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt	37. B takes Kt	B takes B
12. P takes Kt	Kt to K 2nd (b)	38. R to B 6th	Q R P two
13. Q B to Kt 2nd	Castles	39. B to Q B 3rd	P takes P
14. Q to Q B 3rd	K B P one	40. P takes P	K Kt P one
15. R R to K sq	Kt to K B 4th (c)	41. K B P one	K B to B 5th
16. K B to Q 3rd	Q to K B 2nd	42. K to K B 2nd	K B to Q B 2nd
17. Q R to K 4th	Q B to Q 2nd (d)	43. K to K B 5th	K R P one
18. Q R to K B 4th	K Kt P one	44. B to Q 4th	K R 2nd
19. K Kt P two	Kt to K 6th (e)	45. R to B 6th	K B to B 5th
20. Kt to Kt 5th	Q takes P	46. R to Q B 3rd	K B to R 7th
21. Kt to K 4th (f)	Q to K 4th (g)	47. R to B 8th	K B to Q B 2nd
22. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt	48. R to B 5th	K B to B 5th
(ch)		49. K to Kt 2nd (i)	K B to Q B 2nd
23. Q takes Q	P takes Q	50. R to B 6th	K B to B 5th
24. R takes R	Kt to Q 4th (best)	51. K R P one	K B to K 6th
25. K B to B 4th	Kt to Kt 2nd	52. K R P one	Resigns (m)
26. Q R to K B 3rd	Q B P one		

(a). The game thus far is precisely the same as one of the celebrated match games played between the clubs of London and Edinburgh; London (white) now played for their 9th move, Q to K B 3rd.

(b). The best move, we believe.

(c). Had they played Kt to Kt 3rd, Black contemplated moving Rook to K 6th with the view of sacrificing Rook for Bishop or Knight when attacked by either of them.

(d). After this, the game is, we think, irrevocable; it requires, however, great caution on the part of the attack.

(e). Highly ingenious, and the best move.

(f). This secures Black's advantage.

(g). They have no better move.

(h). Had they taken Kt P, attacking the two Rooks, Black would take Kt with Rook, and win immediately.

(i). Very well played; much better than checking K at once.

(j). Had the King moved, White would have obtained a very embarrassing attack.

(k). The last few moves appear at first sight to be without motive, or from a vacillating purpose; on the contrary, however, they were the result of a very close study of the position, which is a very curious one. Black discovered at the 46th move that he could force the game, if, in the present situation, the move could be thrown upon the adversary, and this is now effected.

(m). They can now move nothing without immediate loss.

GAME BETWEEN MR. HARWITZ AND CAPT. KENNEDY.

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (CAPT. K.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (CAPT. K.)
1. Q P two	Q P two	16. Q to Q B 2nd	K R to K B 3rd
2. Q B P two	K P one	17. B to Q R 2nd	Q B P one
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	18. Q R P one	K B P one
4. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to Q Kt 5th	19. K P one	P takes P
5. K P one	K R P one	20. Q takes P	B to Q 4th
6. B takes K Kt	Q takes B	21. Q to K 2nd	K R to K 3rd
7. P takes P	P takes P	22. Q to Q sq	Q R to K sq
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q 3rd	23. Kt to Q 2nd	K R to K Kt 3rd
9. K Kt to B 3rd	Castles	24. K B P one	Q to K 3rd
10. K B to Q 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	25. K R to 2nd	Q to K 7th
11. Q R P one	K B takes Q Kt	26. K R to K Kt sq	Q to K B 7th
12. P takes B	Q Kt P one	27. B takes Q B P	B takes B
13. Castles (K R)	Q B P two	28. Kt takes B	K R to K Kt 6th (a)
14. B to Q Kt sq	Kt to Q B 3rd	29. K to R sq	Q R to K 7th
15. K R P one	K B P two		

(a) Threatening to mate in two moves.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

MR. LUCAS'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.

CONCERTS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S,

LITERATURE.

THE CHILD'S FIRST STEP TO SCOTTISH HISTORY. By ANNE RODWELL. Sharpe. A neatly-executed *price* of the History of Scotland, intended as a companion to the Authors' little history of England. The framework is—Manning's *readable* history, and the story, and the illustrations occasionally ask questions, somehow too over for children, as usual in such cases; but tending to give the little book an air of domestic familiarity calculated to impress the tender minds of children. The work is liberally illustrated with woodcuts.

OPENING OF THE EASTERN UNION RAILWAY.



THE COLCHESTER STATION.

This line, which extends from Colchester to Ipswich, (17 miles,) was opened on the 11th instant, by the Directors and their friends, with the usual ceremonies on such occasions.

At half-past ten o'clock, a train started from Ipswich, conveying Mr. J. C. Cobbold, the Chairman of the Eastern Union, and most of the Directors, with many shareholders and residents in Ipswich, to Colchester. Here they were met by a special train from London, which brought Mr. G. Hudson, M.P., Chairman of the Eastern Counties; Capt. Gladstone, M.P.; Mr. J. Locke, the Engineer; and a large body of the friends and supporters of the new line. The two trains were then quickly united, and, propelled by two powerful engines belonging to the Eastern Union Company, soon reached Ipswich, where they were welcomed with all sorts of joy from an immense concourse. The terminus here has been remarkably well chosen as to its locality: it stands on a most beautiful spot, close to the town, environed by rural scenery, and commanding a fine view of the river Orwell and the adjacent country. Here the joint-trains were welcomed by a host of ladies, located in a handsome stand, built for their special accommodation. Guns were fired, bells were rung, and all was rejoicing at the advent of good friends. The company then walked into the grounds of Mr. C. F. Gower, bordering on the river Orwell, who most kindly lent them for the occasion. Here an excellent luncheon was set out by the Directors, which proved duly attractive. The little steamer, the *River Queen*, was moored alongside the garden, and was soon filled with a party, including the two Chairmen, who had made a trip to Harwich.

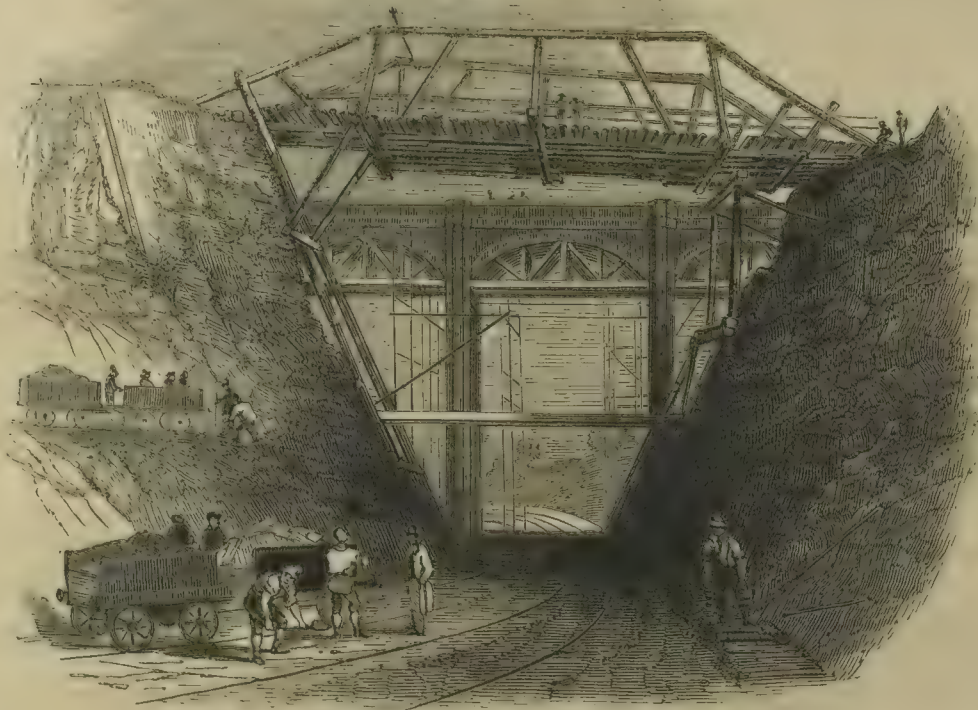
At five o'clock, some 200 gentlemen dined at the assembly rooms—Mr. C. Cobbold in the chair, supported on his right by the Mayor of Ipswich, the Mayor of Norwich, Lord Rendlesham, &c.; on his left by Mr. G. Hudson, Capt. Gladstone, M.P., Rev. — De Grey, &c. After the usual toasts, Mr. Cobbold proposed the health of Mr. G. Hudson, and said that whatever differences had existed between the Eastern Counties and the Eastern Union Railways, he hoped that

they would now be forgotten by all. Mr. Hudson, in returning thanks, assured Mr. Cobbold that he would promote the joint interests of the two railways. The dinner was highly relished; the supply of champagne being over abundant, some "railway" songs, written for the occasion, created much mirth. One song proclaimed that directors liked "perfect flats to work upon"—a joke received with tumults of laughter—and a hope expressed that Hudson's land would extend as far as Hudson's river, seemed to tickle the fancy and illumine the English face of the great "king" exceedingly.

Meanwhile, the amusement of the people was not forgotten. At about half-past six in the evening, Mr. Green, the veteran aeronaut, made a splendid ascent in his Albion balloon, from the old Ipswich Grammar School playground, to the delight of thousands of spectators. After remaining for some time almost stationary over the town, the balloon took an easterly direction, and the descent was safely effected at Bucklesham. At ten o'clock, a magnificent display of fireworks took place on the floating dock. At the same hour, a special train was in readiness to convey the Londoners back; and at one o'clock, A.M., they were received at the Shoreditch terminus with shouts by the whole army of guards and porters belonging to the Eastern Counties.

The principal engineer of this newly-opened line is Mr. Locke, who, at the dinner, acknowledged himself to have been greatly assisted by Mr. Bruff, in the details of the works. They are admirably executed throughout; and the construction of the line has not cost £300,000; although it was estimated at £800,000.

We have engraved three of the most important works on the line. First is the Colchester Station, a handsome pile, in the Italian style. Next is a noble bridge erected over the deepest part of the cut near Brantham, and consisting of five arches, each of 30 feet span. The third view is taken on the Suffolk side of the Ouse, or Manningtree River, which forms the boundary of the counties of Essex and Suffolk. The bridges are called the Catwade Bridges.

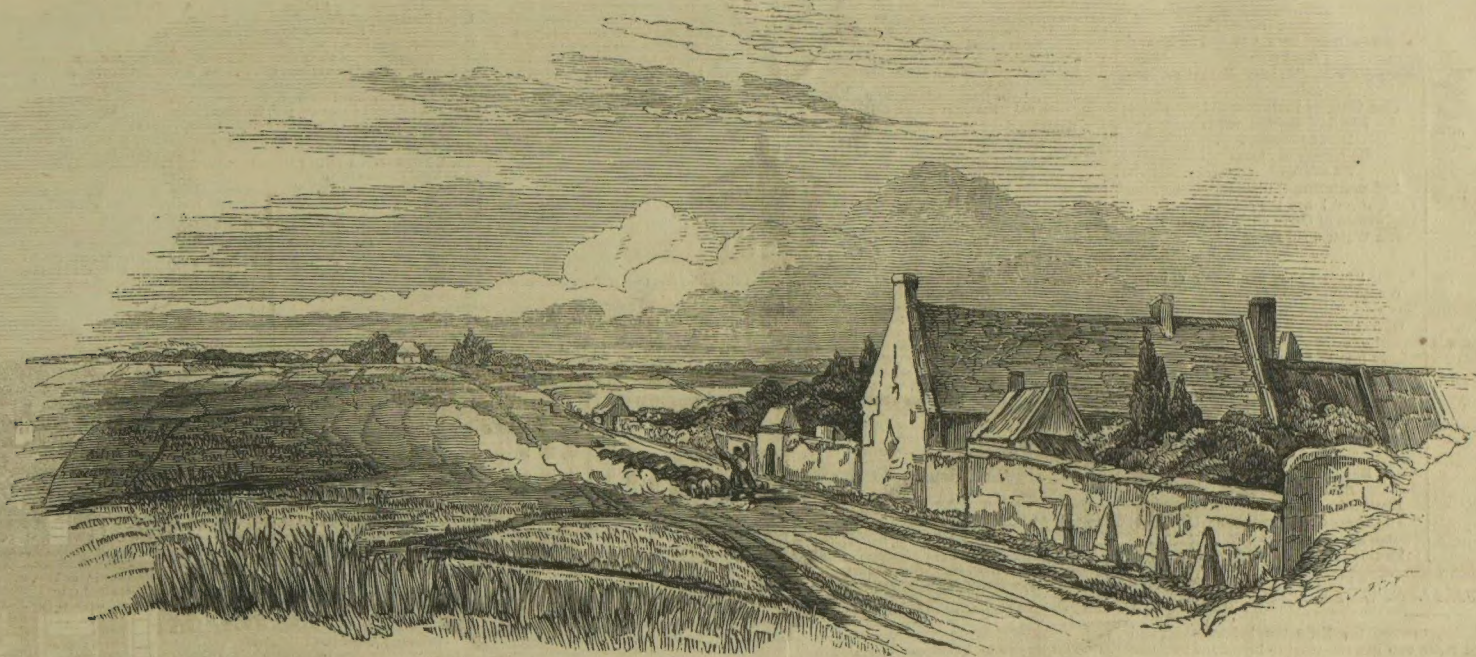


BRANTHAM BRIDGE AND CUTTING.



THE CATWADE BRIDGES.

VIGNETTES OF WATERLOO.



LA HAYE SAINTE.

A FEW months since, one of our metropolitan Artists—a distinguished Member of one of the Societies of Painters in Water Colours—made the excursion from Brussels to Waterloo; and, while on the *Field*, sketched these very interesting memorials of his visit. Such was the origin of the annexed illustrations; and it will, doubtless, bespeak the Reader's confidence in their picturesque authenticity.

First is the "Farm of La Haye Sainte," about half-way down in the hollow which separated the two armies, and in which the most bloody combats took place, close to the roadside on the right. A terrible carnage took place in the house and garden, and the building was riddled with shot. Close to the house is shown the grave of Shaw, the valorous Life-guardsmen; and not far off, a heap of the bodies of men, intermixed with horses, were buried in one common grave. Near this spot, too, Picton was killed, and Ponsonby wounded: one of the attacks against the English was led by Ney in person; four Scotch regiments were engaged in this part of the fight:



WALL AROUND THE CHATEAU OF HOUGOMONT, WITH THE ROUGH LOOP-HOLES MADE BY THE BRITISH.

La Haye, bear witness! sacred is its height,
And sacred is it truly from that day;
For never braver blood was spent in fight
Than Briton here hath mingled with the clay.
Set where thou wilt thy foot, thou scarce canst tread
Here on a spot unhallowed by the dead.
Here was it that the Highlanders withstood
The tide of hostile power, received its weight
With resolute strength, and stemm'd the flood;
And fitly here, as in that Grecian strait,
The funeral stone might say—Go, traveller, tell
Scotland, that in our duty here we fell.

Three of our illustrations are views of the "Château of Hougomont, or Goumont, about three-quarters of a mile from La Haye Sainte, and decidedly the most interesting spot in the Field of Waterloo, not only for its importance in the history of the battle, but because it still exhibits marks of the dreadful conflict. In Murray's excellent *Handbook*, the place is thus minutely described:

"It was an old-fashioned Flemish chateau, with walled gardens and farm offices attached to it. Had these buildings been formed for a fortress to resist the kind of assault which they endured, they could scarcely have possessed greater advantages; being surrounded on all sides by strong walls, which the Duke himself caused to be further fortified by breaking loopholes in them, through which the garrison, if it may be so called, directed the fire of their musketry. But, notwithstanding its strength, so furious were the attacks, and so disproportionately



SHRINE ON THE FIELD.

great the number of assailants, that it could not possibly have held out, but for the bravery of the troops by whom it was maintained. The orchard and garden were several times in the possession of the French, but they never succeeded in forcing the enclosures which surrounded the house. This little citadel, though set on fire by the howitzers, and almost gutted by the flames, was bravely and judiciously maintained to the very last by the Coldstream Guards.

Toward the grove the wall with musket holes
Is pierc'd; our soldiers here their station held
Against the foe, and many were the wounds
Then from their fleshy tenements expell'd.
Six hundred Frenchmen have been burnt close by,
And underneath one mound their bones and ashes lie.

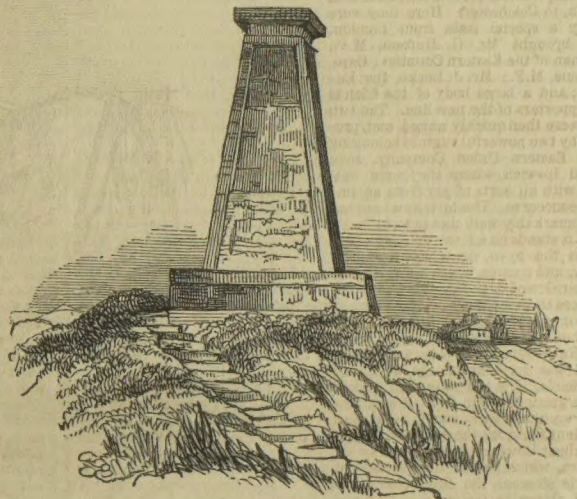
"At the beginning of the battle, the house stood in the centre of a wood; but the trees were so mutilated by cannon shot during the action, that few remained, and these have since been grubbed up. The old house, however, still exhibits a shattered and patched-up appearance; and the walls of the orchard retain the loopholes formed by the English, who, by this means, converted them into a sort of battery; whilst on the outside they present a broken surface crumbling to the touch, from the effect of the French musketry so long and vainly directed against them. The Belgian yeoman's garden wall was the safeguard of Europe, whose destinies hung on the possession of this house. In the little chapel is shown a crucifix, saved (as the peasants say) by miracle from the flames, which, after destroying all about it, stopped on reaching the foot of the cross. The autographs of Byron, Southey, and Wordsworth, were once to be discovered among the names which cover the walls."

The other illustrations show memorials to the slain—one of them the Obelisk raised in honour of the Hanoverian officers of the German Legion, who fell on the spot.

One-and-thirty years have rolled away since this mighty conflict; and, although it is now regarded by Englishmen with a far different feeling to that in which it was once visited, it is beginning to assume "that undefinable but impressive halo which the lapse of ages throws around a celebrated spot."

Yes! Agincourt may be forgot,
And Cressy be an unknown spot,
And Blenheim's name be new;
But still in story and in song,
In many an age remembered long,
Shall live the towers of Hougomont
And Fields of Waterloo.

A Correspondent, imbued with generous sympathy, has penned the following lines on this (Thursday) the Anniversary:



HANOVERIAN OBELISK.

THE WATERLOO OF PEACE.—JUNE, 1846.

"Time, the Avenger! on this morn
What see'st thou?
Scowls Moloch on the yellowing corn,
With baleful brow?
Cheers he the roaring squadrons on,
'Gainst Ligny, Quat' Bras, Mount St.
John?
Or, hurling 'gainst old Goumont's wall,
The bristling bayonet, crushing ball,
Shouts 'Vive Napoleon!'"

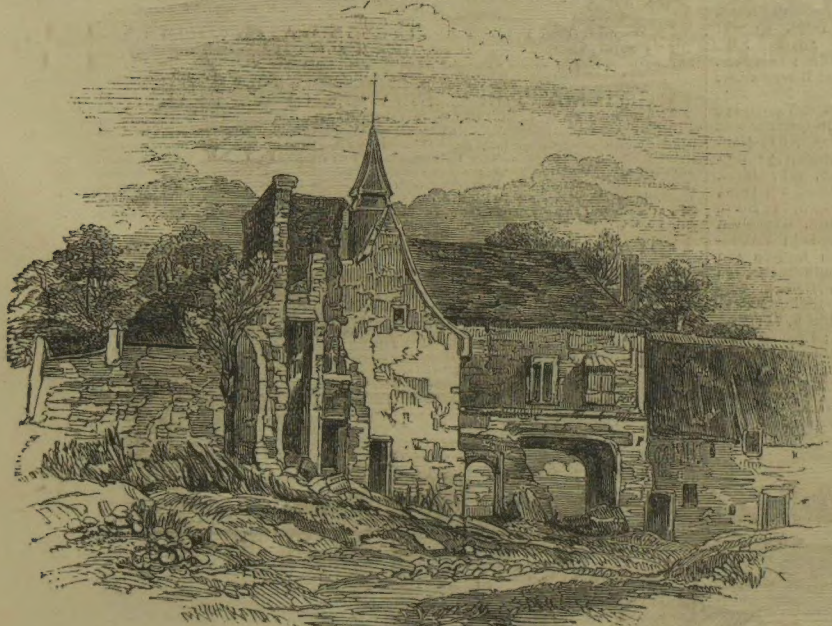
"Those days are gone!"
Responds old Time,
"The sun hath shone
Which blazon'd crime,
Aceldamas shall cease!
A nobler field has England won,
Than ever conqueror gazed upon,
The Waterloo of Peace!"

"Yet, Time! those were—'Three Glo-
rious Days'
At Waterloo—"

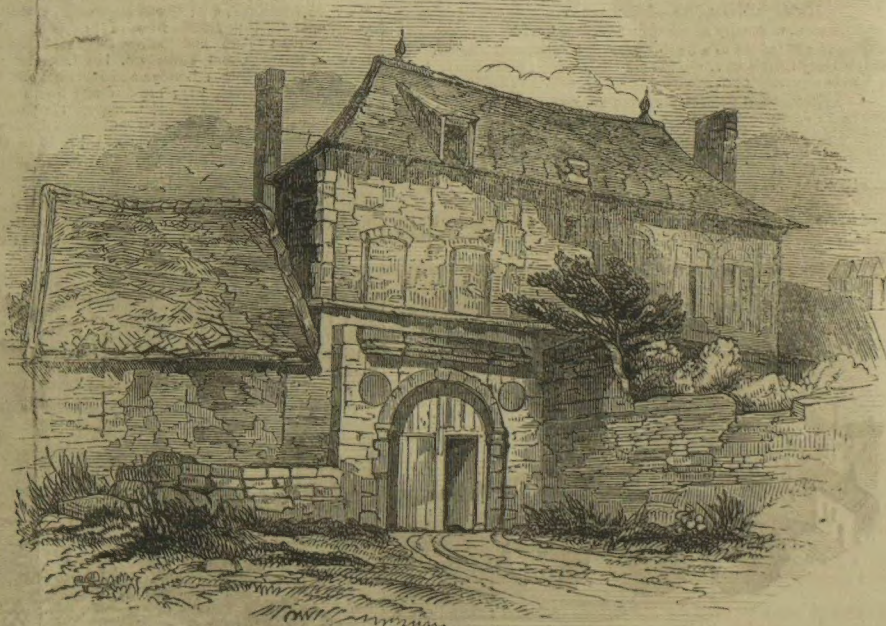
When through the battle's crimson haze,
Gaul's Eagle flew!"

"I saw them ravening for their prey,
When charged the brave, led on by Ney,
'Le Brave des Braves,' when nobly fell
Thousands beneath the shot and shell
Mowing their murderous way.
I saw them, too,
Those Eagles dire,
When they withdrew
From England's ire,
Shrieking at war's caprice!...
But soars the Tricolor again.
Its Three most Glorious Days attain,
A Waterloo of Peace."

"Time, the Instructor! which be
ours,
'The Glorious Three,'
When civil triumph wreath, the flow'rs
Of Liberty?"....



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1973	5000	7252 13 3	3417	1000	1862 4 11
3085	5000	7706 6 0	4014	1000	1622 9 7
3378	5000	7500 5 9	4588	1000	1654 13 6

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the
Office in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom; and at the Head Office, No. 50,
Regent-street.
JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES.

(A BRIEF OUTLINE.)
The extensive New Establishment of E. MOSES and SON is now open for the transaction of
the various features of its business; and the Proprietors are anxious to state the principles
upon which it is conducted, and the improvements under which it has opened. Bespoke cus-
tomers have now devoted to them a spacious range of Show-Rooms, entered by a Private
Waiting Hall, 84, Aldgate. There are also apartments for cutting and measuring, and a select
tailor and draper, and a select hairdresser, and a select shoemaker, and a select hatter, and
E. MOSES and SON have made other additions too numerous to name at present. The
"Ready-Made" Department is at least four times its former extent, and its business will,
consequently, be despatched with much greater facility. This department occupies 85, and 86,
Aldgate. The Hat Depot is at 83, Aldgate, and is furnished with every description of Hats
and Caps, of the best quality and fashion. The Hosiery Mart, 155, Minories, is equally dis-
tinguished for the worth and variety of its articles, from which the most satisfactory pur-
chases are made. The Outfitting and General Clothing Department, 154, and 155, Minories,
has equal recommendations, and is an important feature in the New Houses of E. MOSES and
SON. Let it be remembered that "Economy! Economy! Economy!" is the maxim at the
new Establishment, as it was at the old; and be it also remembered, that the Proprietors still
adhere to the marking of the articles in plain figures, from which no alteration can
be made. Let it be borne in mind, also, that any articles may be exchanged, or that the
price of the article may be returned, without the least hesitation. For particulars of
Self-Measurement, and other essential information, obtain the new book, entitled "Past,
Present, and Future," which may be had gratis, and post-free, of the Proprietors, E. MOSES
and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.
E. MOSES and SON, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London. Hatters, Outfitters, and
General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition; but,
having learned that the unscrupulous trade of "being connected with them," or it's
the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, they
have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine cheap
clothing, should, to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, oppo-
site the City, London.

NOTICE.—The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business trans-
acted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it
is resumed till twelve o'clock.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and
DINING-ROOM, consisting of new and elegant assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups,
shell-cases, Inkstands, Candlesticks, beautiful Inlaid Tables, Paperweights, Watchstands, &c.,
imported and Manufactured by J. TENNANT, late Mawo, 149, Strand, London.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at
the Manufactory, 388, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern
improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great
superiority of price at once sets all rivalry at naught, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other
house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

ANCIENT COINS and MEDALS.—PETER WHELAN
Dealer in, 46, Strand, London, has just published a short catalogue of his coins and
medals: which can be had by post, by sending two stamps. Assignats of the French Revolu-
tion, 1s.; Ancient Roman Brass Coins, with good portraits of the Emperors, 1s. each; Pennies of
the Conqueror, 2s. and 2s. 6d. each. Coins sent by post.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr.
WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellerius
Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing
privacy and expedition. Terms may be had on application as above.

PIANOFORTES.—The Cheapest House in England to buy
these instruments is H. TOLKIN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge, near the
statue. H. T.'s much-admired pianos, for equality of touch, beauty of make, and tone, un-
equalled by any maker. Cash price, £25. Also a large assortment of elegant cottages and
cabrioles, at a small advance in price, being 50 per cent under the charges of other makers.

FOR WARM WEATHER.—BERDOE'S LIGHT SUMMER
COATS will prove real, economical, and gentlemanly LUXURIES for the present weath-
er. Worn in lieu of ordinary cloth, and, in appearance, perfectly like the real
vulgarity. Well adapted for travelling, the Country, or Sea-side. W. BERDOE, Tailor and
Over-Coat Maker, 69, Cornhill (north side), and (shortly) at 96, New Bond-street.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTH JACKET FOR 30s.—This
Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the
library, or on the water, is made to order, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship,
for 30s.; best ditto, ditto, 35s.—At GRAVES', fashionable tailor and trousers maker, 313, High
Holborn.

SULPHIDE PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to
solicit an inspection of their PARASOLS for the Season, manufactured in Gloucester,
and various silks of the most elegant patterns yet offered to the Public. A large assortment of
every other description of Parasols, including the Claremont, Marquis, &c. &c.—W. and J.
SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; and 10, Royal Exchange.

LIGHTER and SOFTER than FLANNEL.—THRESHER'S
INDIAN GAUZE WAISTCOATS, manufactured expressly for warm climates, are per-
fectly free from every irritating or disagreeable quality. They are manufactured by Thresher
and Glanville, and can only be procured by the Indian Gauche established at 152, Strand.
It is very important to notice that every article is marked "Thresher's Indian Gauze," as no
other material possesses the same absorbent qualities.

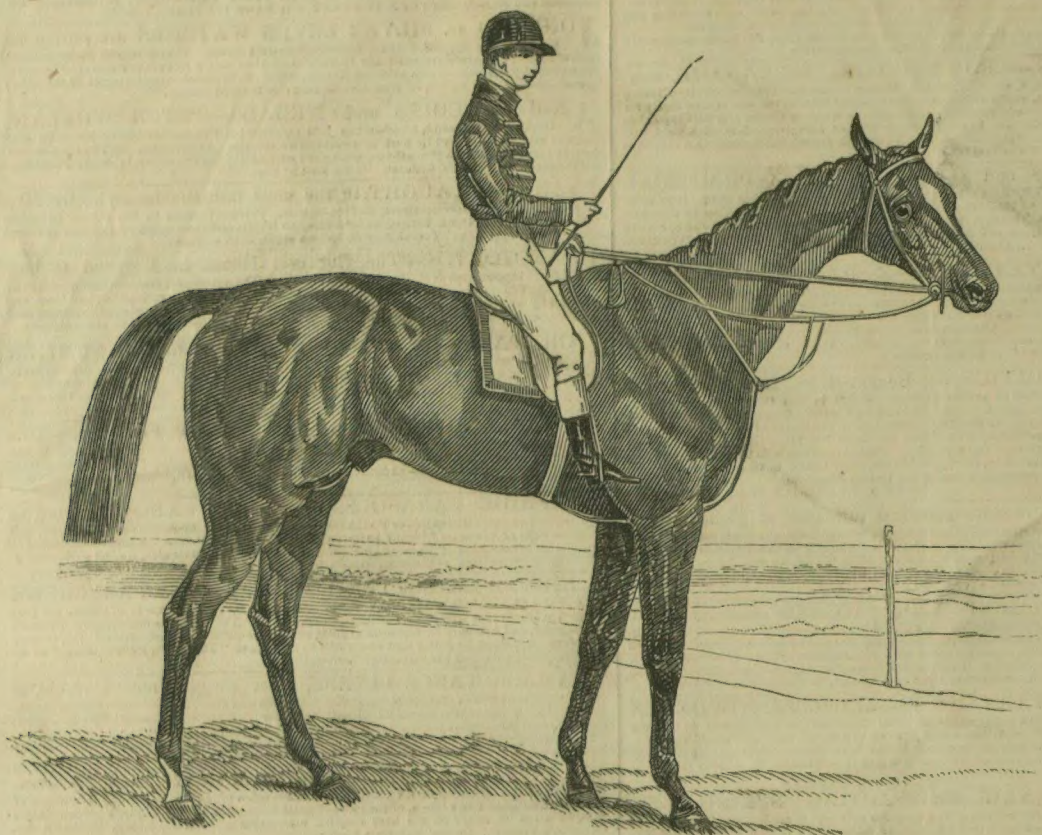
DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at
very Low Prices, for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen,
at their Family Linen Warehouse, 46, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels
above 45 sent throughout England carriage paid.

PARIS STAYS at La Reine des FLEURS, 27, Ludgate-street.
Messrs. M'RAE and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to a large assortment of
Wove and Stuffed Paris Stays, of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced prices. Also
a large stock of Stays of the best English manufacture. Dress-Making, Millinery, &c.
Children's Dresses. Ladies' Materials made up.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS
BOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of
Teaching the most useful Art of Dress-making, and of Lessons, under the supervision of the
meant capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most
finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully sub-
stantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms.

A CHOICE OF 1000 PIECES!!—MAGNIFICENT
DRAWING-ROOM CURTAINS at HALF PRICE!!—A pair of handsome curtains,
filled, for 18s. 6d.; 5 ditto, very beautifully bordered, for 18s. 6d.; 5 ditto ditto, bordered and
filled, for 22s. 6d.; 5 ditto, fashionable Leno, filled, for 19s. 6d.; 5 ditto ditto, bordered
and filled, for 22s. 6d. KING and SHEATH beg to announce the above stock are in perfect con-
dition, choice patterns, and the best quality marle. Patterns will be sent to any part of the
kingdom, free of expense. Address, KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

THOUSANDS OF SHIRTS FOR INSPECTION.—RODGERS
and Co., Shirt Makers, Hosiers, and Outfitters, 59 St. Martin's-lane, and 29, New-
street, Covent-garden, London, inform their customers and the public that they keep for in-



"ALARM," THE WINNER OF THE EMPEROR'S CUP AT ASCOT.—DRAWN BY MR. J. F. HERRING, SEN.

MDLLE. CARLOTTA GRISI, IN "PAQUITA."

Sylphid syren, lightly bounding,
Grace's spells thy form surrounding
Well thy fascinations trace
The softness of thy southern race.
Bright Paquita—Senorita—
Spain should be thy dwelling-place;

On the Rota, fair Carlotta,
One might hail that form and face.

WE annex one of the most admired dances by Mdle. Carlotta Grisi and M. Silvain, in the new ballet of "Paquita," at Drury-Lane Theatre; in which the fair danseuse never fails to be received with rounds of genuine applause. The production of the Ballet has already been noticed in our Journal.



MDLLE. CARLOTTA GRISI AND M. SILVAIN, IN THE NEW BALLET OF "PAQUITA," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

RACE PRIZE PLATE.

We have engraved the handsome Plate to be run for at the Newcastle-upon-



THE NEWCASTLE RACE CUP.

Tyne Meeting, on the 25th instant. It is mounted upon a pedestal, in front of which is inscribed the date of the Race, and the names of the makers, "Lister and Sons," Newcastle; and on the reverse panel, "Right Honble. Earl of Eglington and Winton, John Cookson, Esq., Stewards." The group represents the well-known incident in the Holy War, of Eleanor sucking the poison from the wound of Prince Edward.



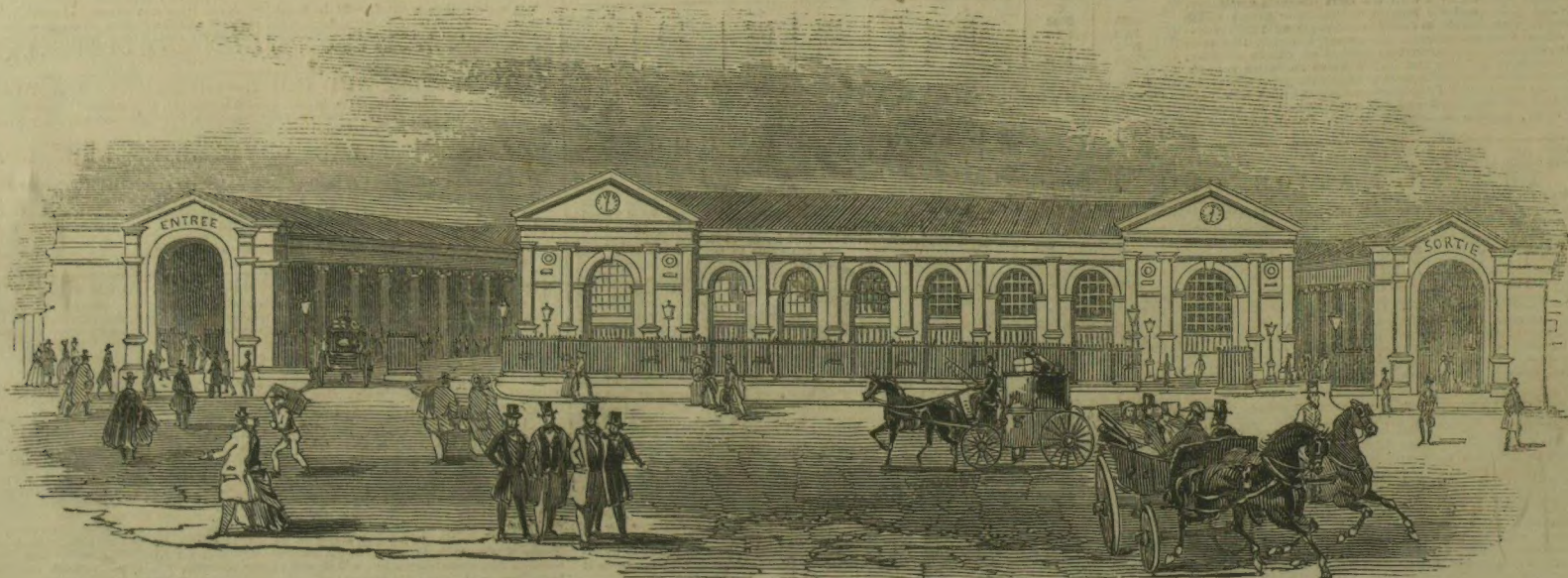
THE SUTTON-PARK RACE CUP.

The second Prize is a superb Silver Cup, 90 ounces weight, run for at Sutton Park, and presented by Mr. George Richmond Collis.

THE WILTSHIRE TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY held its Sixth Anniversary Meeting at the Albion, on the 10th instant; when it was reported that H. M. Hoare, Esq., had presented the Society with twenty guineas, in addition to a former donation of ten guineas. This was intended to promote the publication of Aubrey's "Natural History of Wiltshire," the fair copy of which, prepared by the press, is deposited in the Library of the Royal Society. The Council of that Society, at the request of the Marquis of Northampton, has granted permission that the said MS. be copied for that purpose. It was also agreed at this meeting to proceed immediately to print the history of "Castle Combe," by George Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P., which will embrace some interesting matter from Manuscripts by William of Worcester, who was Steward, or Seneschal to Sir John Fastolf, Lord of the Manor of Castle Combe. Officers were elected for the ensuing year: a Report was read and ordered to be printed, and other routine business transacted. The Wiltshire Topographical Society is the first county association that has been formed to promote local history; but it is hoped that gentlemen of other counties will follow the example, and thereby publish useful and authentic works on their respective districts.

OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM PARIS TO BRUSSELS.

This "inauguration" has been the great event of the week at Paris, as will be seen by reference to another page of our Journal. We have engraved the *Embarcadere* (or terminus) at Paris. It has but slight pretension to architectural character; but is of about the same utilitarian stamp as we are accustomed to employ, generally, in the construction of railway termini in England.



NORTHERN RAILROAD OF FRANCE.—THE PARIS EMBARCADERE.